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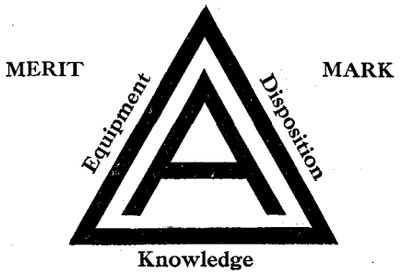

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 855

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BRYAN'S NEW IDEAS.

THE news columns of the papers, even those opposed to Mr. Bryan, record with gusto his triumphal entrance into New York and the tremendous enthusiasm of the crowds and the 10,000 auditors who greeted him at Madison Square Garden. Personally Mr. Bryan received nothing but acclaim in the city which ten years ago he denominated "the enemies' country." But so far as concerns Mr. Bryan's speech, there is no such enthusiasm, no such acclaim as yet. Paper after paper accuses him of renouncing Socialism in name, but clinging to it in fact. Even Democratic papers, many of them, disapprove. "Frankly preposterous," the New York *World* (Dem.) calls Mr. Bryan's ideas on railroad ownership. And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) accuses him of having arrayed himself in the "fantastic outfit of State Socialism." It is no longer enough to regulate and restrain monopolies, cries *The Ledger* sarcastically; "they must be abolished altogether by the remedy of government ownership and operation." Some of the salient points in Mr. Bryan's speech, culled by the New York *Tribune*, are as follows:

GLAD TO BE HOME AGAIN.
Mr. Bryan on board the Nebraska delegation's tug in New York Bay.

"Our nation has lost prestige, rather than gained it, by our experiment in colonialism. A tour through the Philippine Islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans.

"I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the method of electing United States Senators.

"The income tax, which some in our country have denounced as a Socialistic attack on wealth, has, I am pleased to report, the indorsement of the most conservative countries in the Old World.

"The struggle to secure an eight-hour day is an international struggle, and it is sure to be settled in favor of the workingman's contention.

"I have already reached the conclusion that the railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community, in accordance with the well-defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. Believing, however, that the operation of all the railroads by the Federal Government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate State lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the Federal Government and the local lines by the several State Governments.

"Our opponents have derived not only partizan pleasure, but also partizan advantage, from the division in our party by the money question. They ought not, therefore, to begrudge us the satisfaction that we find in the fact that unexpected conditions have removed the cause of our differences and permit us to present a united front on present issues. The unlooked-for and unprecedented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetalism—the former keeping the gold standard which they wanted and the latter securing the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bimetalism are satisfied with our victory if the friends of monometalism are satisfied with theirs, and we can invite them to the contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts."

The newspaper comment seems for the most part directed against the scheme of state ownership of railways. "He has determined," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "to strike out for himself in a new radicalism as dangerous as that in which he has already failed twice." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), in friendly vein, endeavors to show that Mr. Bryan qualified his scheme with the word "ultimately," and said he did not "know that the country is ready for the change." But most papers overlook this. The New York *World* (Dem.) analyzes the plan as follows:

"There are now upward of 212,348 miles of railroads in this country to be acquired by the national and State Governments if the people should ever follow Mr. Bryan in his wild leap into state Socialism. The total assets of these railroads are placed at $15,495,000,000. Their gross earnings for 1904 were $1,997,628,713 and the operating expenses $1,338,388,686. It will be noticed that the gross earnings of these 1,220 companies are equal to the total appropriations of two 'billion-dollar Congresses.'

"These railroads have 327,851 stockholders, to say nothing of the bondholders. One single road, the Pennsylvania, has 44,175 stockholders; another, the Santa Fé, has 17,523, and a third, the Union Pacific, has 14,256. Incidentally, these roads carry upward of 715,000,000 passengers every year and haul more than 1,275,000,000 tons of freight. It requires a little matter of 1,296,000 employees to do this work. Rather a big business to turn over to

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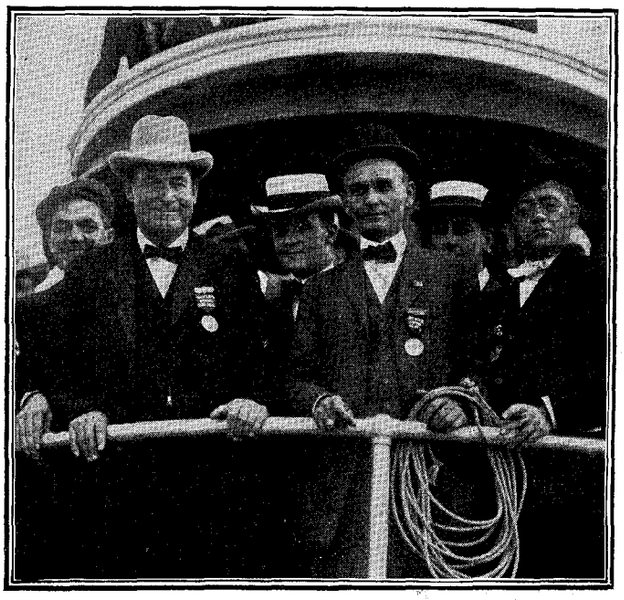
a group or any number of groups of professional politicians, is it not? Mr. Bryan cites the railroads of Germany as proof that his experiment ought to be successful in the United States. The total railroad mileage in the German Empire is 34,016. Three



MR. BRYAN AND MR. JAMES DAHLMAN,
On the tug of the Nebraska delegation. Mr. Dahlman is known as Omaha's cowboy-mayor.

States—Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Texas—have as many miles of road as the Kaiser's whole empire. Some of his friends point to the example of New Zealand. If all the railroads of Australasia were added to all the railroads of Europe the total would still be less than that of the United States. As for the German railroads, they are not owned and managed by the Government in any sense in which the people of the United States can understand and employ government ownership. While the roads are operated by the German states, these states are practically private corporations so far as the railroad business is concerned. No question of railroad policy is determined by popular suffrage or party conventions or political leaders. The railroads are outside the entire realm of partizan politics. They are not controlled by politicians, they are not operated by politicians, they are not affected by campaign considerations."

The World wonders whether "Tom" Taggart or "Gumshoe Bill" Stone, or the Hon. George Fred Williams would be Secretary of Railroads in Mr. Bryan's Cabinet, "charged with the trifling duty of supplanting such men as James J. Hill, A. J. Cassatt, and E. H. Harriman."

The New York *Times*, a gold-Democratic paper that was enthusiastic about Mr. Bryan when his latest boom was first started, now cries:

"The Democratic party, if it has any sense, if it has any hold upon life and any desire to prolong its existence, will not attend to him at all. In his Madison-Square-Garden speech he openly declared his contempt for the opinion of the party and his refusal to be bound by its principles. 'My theory is,' said he, 'that no man can call a mass-meeting to decide what he himself shall think.' That is perfectly true. It is no less true that no party, and no convention of a party, is bound to let Mr. Bryan do all the thinking, formulate all the principles, and furnish every plank in the platform. No party with an atom of spirit or a spark of vitality would submit to such insolence. What are the chief men of the Democracy going to say to Mr. Bryan's arrogant assumption of the right to dictate to them what they shall think, and to impose himself upon them as the man they must nominate? Our own opinion is that the Democratic party can not so debase itself as to tolerate the Bryan monopoly of declaring principles and making issues. If the Democracy is not altogether dead and done for, it will let him do what he will with his public-ownership party and will nominate a candidate of its own, choosing him upon a platform of Democratic materials."

The New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) calls attention to the factions in the Democratic party and asks, "Even if there were more coherence and discipline in the Democratic masses than actually exist, is Mr. Bryan qualified by temperament to allay friction and hasten unification?" The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes:

"The new Bryan has the chief fault of the old. He is provocatory, not to say inflammatory, but wholly vague. He rouses passions without directing them. He puts forth a tremendous scheme, without showing any sign of having thought it through, and without indicating a single detail. He is in a great state of excitement about plutocracy, but just how he is to put a hook in its snout, one reads his speech in vain to find out. Roosevelt himself could not be more indefinite on that subject. And as for his plan of government ownership of all the trunk lines, with the States to own the railroads wholly within their own borders, he jauntily projects it before the crowd without giving a hint how the immensely difficult problems of management and financing are to be solved. How the properties are to be bought in, how the $13,000,000,000 of money is to be raised—those are 'mere details' which do not exist for this grandiose political thinker."

The Republican press is, of course, even less favorably impressed. But as Mr. Bryan is not its greatest hope, it can even afford to be light. "Mare's nests," the New York *Tribune* calls his schemes, and the Philadelphia *Press* observes:

"Evolution or revolution—this is the choice. Either the policy of the Republican party must rule, begun in the Railroad-Rate act, the Meat-Inspection act, and the Pure-Food act, each the safe, sane, sound, and tried extension of legal powers and principles already in existence and used by nation and State for a century, or the nation must face a leap into the dark of government ownership in all public works and enterprises, be they what they may.

"We welcome the conflict with serene confidence in the result, and we welcome, to the support of the policy of President Roosevelt, of Republican principles and the principles of the common law, every American citizen, whatever his past party relations, who desires law and not license, evolution and not revolution. For of one thing we may be certain, Mr. Bryan knows his party and knows its vote. His program, new, perilous, and fantastic as it is, appeals to a vast unrest, ready to vote for this new step and this dangerous doctrine more hazardous than free silver and to be defeated only after a like struggle."

The man who wants a big one gets this—

While the big one jumps out of the water for the fellow who doesn't care.

A QUEER THING IS FISHERMAN'S LUCK.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

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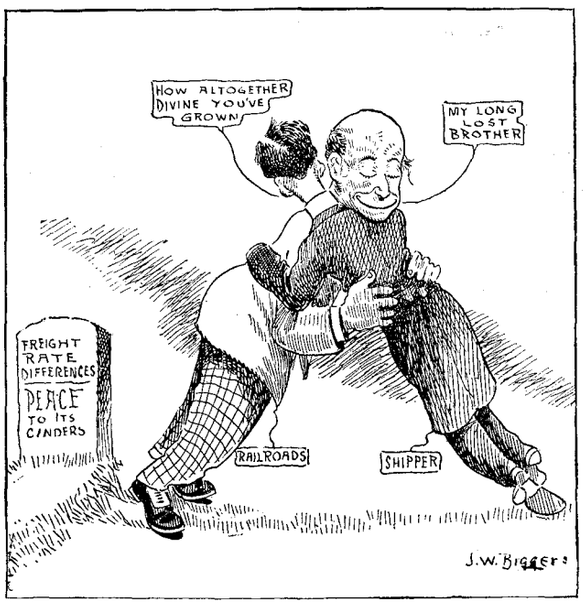

THEIR LOVE WILL INDICATE THAT THE MILLENNIUM IS JUST OVER THE NEXT LOT.
—Biggers in *The Southern Lumberman.*

SNUBBED.
—Kotton in the New York *World.*

THE RATE BILL AT WORK.

RAILROAD RATES IN BEING.

ON August 28 the Hepburn Rate bill went into effect. And yet, as the New York *Tribune* remarks, "the republic still lives, and the railroads—to judge from recent developments in Wall Street—are waxing fat and kicking, like Jeshurun." The calamity predicted a few months ago by certain railroad interests and some of the large shippers has failed to materialize. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, "One searches the horizon in vain for any sign of disaster as a result of this particular legislation," and, further:

"General business is better now than when the bill was pending in Congress. Railroad earnings are larger. Dividend returns to stockholders in common carriers are greater, and there is abundant prophecy that some notably conservative lines will shortly follow the example of the Pacific's. Prices of all railroad and industrial stocks are much higher. It is true that the Rate bill has not yet become operative, and it is also true that, tho it to-day technically is effective, rates will practically be in *statu quo* for thirty days—which is the notification period. . . . . .

"That the elimination of every vicious form of favoritism practised in past years, either by large shippers or by the railroads, will impose conditions upon the favored ones which they will not like is certain, and that part of the inevitable penalty of readjustment will have to be borne by the railroads is equally sure, but to claim that it is impossible for railroad and shipper to maintain honest relations without lasting injury to one or the other is to assert an indefensible principle as the basis of successful business; and that won't do at all."

So contrary to the phophecies of its enemies are the present indications of the Rate-bill enforcement that the Washington *Times* turns aside for a moment to suggest: "Wouldn't it work the same way if the tariff were revised? . . . The picture of wreck and ruin to be wrought by revisions is always painted in just about the same tones which were employed to present the rate-regulation bogie."

There is much of this sort of editorial comment—rejoicing in the pacific attitude of the public and even of the interests seriously affected. It is conceded, however, by many, as by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, that:

"Even with a sincere determination to obey the law on the one hand, and to enforce it fairly on the other, there are doubtless opportunities for honest misunderstanding and misinterpretation inseparable from large readjustments of relations, and it may take some time to make the new law work smoothly and perfectly."

And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* takes a similar view, finding in the awakened public interest an element which shippers can not fail to respect. *The Inquirer* remarks:

"The people are rather optimistic of the future, tho railroad men profess to say that there are so many open questions that time will be necessary to determine the exact meaning of the law. We trust it will not take eternity.

"This much is certain—if the present law has any defects they can soon be remedied; if the railway men are antagonistic to reasonable regulation there is only left the proposed law with the 'iron teeth,' which will make imprisonment the principal punishment for offenders. We doubt if many railroad men want to go to jail. We think that most of them see in the present situation a chance to act honorably and serve the public. Otherwise, they must take the consequences."

Among railroad officials little opposition to the enforcement of the provisions of the law has been expressed. One exception is noted in the press, however—that of President George F. Baer, of the Reading, who, after a careful study of the law, which resulted in little light being shed upon it, is reported as saying, "I do not expect the Rate bill to make any change in the methods of the Reading in doing business." He acknowledges his willingness to learn, however, "if any one can solve for him the puzzling terms of the bill and assure him it is constitutional." Of these remarks the New York *Tribune* says:

"His present attitude is significant chiefly in that it emphasizes his isolation from other railroad managers, who as a rule have accepted the Hepburn law as *fait accompli* and have set about accommodating themselves to the new order without friction and without resentment."

The New York *World*, referring to the president of the Reading as "that distinguished philanthropist," sees snags ahead for him if he insists upon his present stand. Says *The World:*

"If Mr. Baer has read the act carefully he must have discovered a very complete system of penalties for the violation of its various provisions. Unless he is certain that the United States Supreme Court will hold the act unconstitutional, it might be wise for him not to be too stiff-necked and haughty in repelling

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'attempts to interfere with the methods of business which we believe are right and lawful.'

"Mr. Roosevelt has been credited with an ambition to send to jail the first railroad president that deliberately violated certain sections of this law. Undoubtedly he would as soon begin with George F. Baer as with any other man in the United States."

The ownership and operation by the Reading of extensive coal properties are considered by the Brooklyn *Eagle* an excellent ground for testing that provision of the new law which is intended to regulate just such a condition. "If Congress, in its power to regulate interstate commerce," says *The Eagle*, "can not prohibit common carriers engaged in that commerce from entering into competition, as merchants and manufacturers, with the men whose goods they carry, then the boasted right to regulate our railroads goes up the chimney in smoke." *The Eagle* concludes:

"Mr. Baer is a stout antagonist. The Interstate Commerce Commission may well accept his challenge and push a coal case to the front for as rapid decision as is compatible with court procedure. There are a good many thousand voters who believe that the real question in this country is whether the Government shall control the railroads or the railroads the Government. The decision on Mr. Baer's contention will afford a categorical answer to that question and the sooner we get it the better."

On the whole, the view of the press is optimistic. Even the railroads will profit, we are assured by the Baltimore *Sun*, which says:

"The stockholders of many railroads have suffered losses by the lawlessness of railroad officials who have accepted bribes to grant preferences and to injure industries which should have been sustained by the railroads to which they furnished traffic. Under the new law such penalties are provided as it is believed will effectually put a stop to rebates and favoritism. These penalties are enormous fines and imprisonment of officials, in the discretion of the court. A railroad president may view with equanimity the payment of a fine by his company, but when it comes to wearing stripes in the penitentiary, in person, he will not lightly incur such a punishment."

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

THE recent bomb-throwings and revolutionary activities in Russia are widely commented upon in the American press, and, tho the major portion of sympathy is with the revolutionists, many are convinced of the futility of assassination as a means of effecting reforms. Touching the attempt upon the Russian Premier's life the Providence *Journal* remarks that even had Mr. Stolypine been killed the course of history would not have been deflected in any way. "He is but an agent in the hands of others, a man who is endeavoring in all apparent honesty to perform a difficult task." *The Journal* believes that "this outrage will win for him the sympathy of the whole world." In the advocates of the bomb, thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the world certainly sees "no sign of fitness for the direction of affairs." To quote further:

"The Russian terrorist has his grievances in abundance. He is not to be blamed that he chafes under his burdens; but when he fights with his chosen weapons and makes war upon the innocent along with those he has condemned, he forfeits the right to consideration, and observers change from a sympathetic mood to one of hope that so ferocious a creature shall fail in the attempt to get more power into his own bloody hands."

The innocent referred to are the children of the Premier and a score of petitioners and guards who were in the Premier's villa at the time the bomb was exploded. He himself escaped unhurt. This blow of the revolutionists is only one of a long series enumerated by the Philadelphia *Record* which adds, "Terrorists have not yet succeeded in changing the character of the Government." But many papers feel bound to support the revolutionists, in spite of the fact that assassination is abhorrent to them. Says the New York *Press*:

"The rest of the world, watching the horror of Russia, has come to reason that the people on whose necks a brutal autocracy would keep the yoke must fight. They can not command armies in the field to their purpose. For the time they can not effect their revolution with the ballot. They employ the only weapon on which they can lay hand—the bomb of the assassin. Those who love liberty and enjoy some measure of its blessings do not indorse the method of terrorism, but they concede its necessity. They conceded this by refusing to cry out against what is being done to exterminate the oppressors. They hope not for the success of the imperial tyranny in repressing this force of annihilation, but for the yielding of the once undaunted autocracy to this grim, ghastly practise of the Terrorists.

"Does not this attitude of the world, we say, warn the Czar that he and his are held by civilization to be beyond the pale, and that so, if they persist in marching their fatal road, must they perish?"

The Hartford *Courant* points out that the latest bomb-throwing was a manifestation not so much against Mr. Stolypine personally as against the autocracy whose police is crushing in its arbitrary severity. We quote:

"If, as Mr. Stolypine said, the Russian police can neither be disciplined nor controlled by those who are responsible to the world for their conduct, nobody needs to feel surprised that their official cruelty is met by kindred reprisals, not only against the lawless little tyrants themselves, but also against those higher personages whom the Russian people naturally hold responsible for all acts done in the name of the Government."

The only way out of the trouble that the Boston *Transcript* can see is this: "The autocracy could stop terrorism by ceasing to be an autocracy, by frankly recognizing that it must yield to constitutional progress, and by inviting the cooperation of men like Count Heyden in the formation of a new Russia." Otherwise, the Baltimore *American* feels certain that disaster will finally overtake the Czar "as sure as it overtook the hosts that pursued the followers of Moses through the miraculous pathway across the Red Sea."

A number of newspapers also comment upon the Czar's avowed determination to turn over the Crown lands to the peasants. According to the New York *Tribune*:

"At the present time the peasants not only have not enough land to live on, but also they have not all they are legally entitled to. They possess 83,561,000 dessiatines (a dessiatine is about 2.7 acres), while under the terms of the law of 1861, by which land was granted to them after their emancipation, they should have 156,676,000. They are thus legally entitled to 73,115,000 more than they have. Whence is it to come? It is said the imperial agrarian commission will presently begin to distribute 1,800,000 dessiatines belonging to the appanages, 4,000,000 belonging to the Crown, and 2,000,000 belonging to private individuals, who are offering it for sale. That is a total of 7,800,000 dessiatines, or a little more than one-tenth the amount needed. Such an offering will not solve the problem."

To assume, as do the Czar's advisers, that by this means of appeasing the peasantry Czardom "can hold its own against even the general discontent of the towns," maintains the New York *Times*, "is the kind of calculation a small politician would naturally make when confronted with a large issue." But the Baltimore *American* concludes:

"The people have evidently lost faith in the promises of the Government, and they have also gained, through the unwilling and lagging concessions granted or promised them, an idea, vague, perhaps, but dangerous, that these concessions are being forced by the Government's alarm over the strength that is developing among the people. The popular passions, already aroused, will be still further inflamed, as probably the revolutionists intend they should be, by the assassination of those in high places. No vacillating policy, now putting down rebellion with a bloody hand, now appeasing the land hunger of years' standing in a single decree, will avail to bring back unhappy Russia from the state of chaos and bloodshed into which it is plunged. The empire is a vast volcano."

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"THE TWILIGHT OF THE BOSSES."

IN an article bearing the above title the New York *Evening Post* in a blithe spirit points out that the anti-boss hurricane which struck the country last November has by no means abated. "In State after State," says *The Post*, "resentment of boss dictation seems even more wrathful than a twelvemonth ago." It is shown that Dick in Ohio, Penrose in Pennsylvania, Lodge in Massachusetts, Dryden in New Jersey, Odell and Murphy in New York, are the objects of bitter attack by members of their own party. "Such a political break-up, with its attendant uncertainties, makes the situation wholly unprecedented," says this article, and suggests that the bosses "ought to be forming a society for first aid to the mighty fallen."

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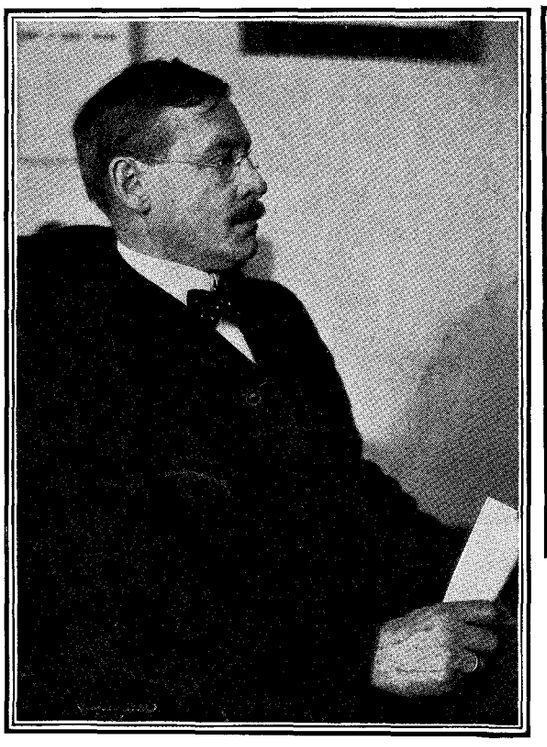
CHARLES F. MURPHY,
The Boss of Tammany.



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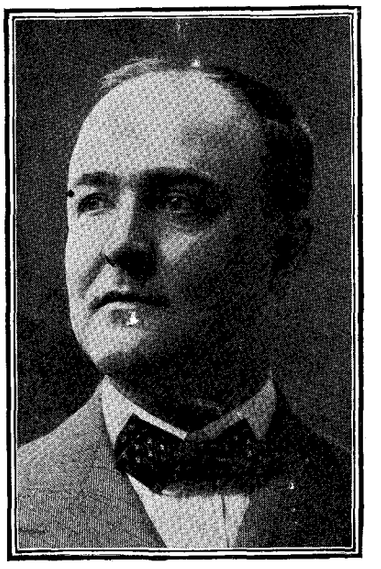
DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME,
Identified with the anti-boss crusade in New York politics.



"BIG" TIM SULLIVAN.
He supports Jerome in his warfare on Boss Murphy.

So pronounced is this movement that the New York *World* (Dem.), for instance, which has been criticizing District Attorney Jerome severely, is now virtually supporting him because he is making war on Murphy, boss of Tammany. *The World* calls attention to Mayor McClellan's victory over Murphy, and asks:

"But is this to prove only a passing triumph of political decency over boss rule? Is this man Murphy, who has been repudiated by the people and stripped of his power over the city government, to be allowed to retain control of the Democratic organization and make or unmake candidates for Governor or other State office?

"That is the question which the Democrats of New York County must answer at the primaries. No man can remain at the head of Tammany Hall except he has back of him a majority of the district leaders. Should the primary elections go against Murphy's district leaders Murphy is done for. His arrogant overlordship is ended. He will name no candidate for Governor. He will head no delegation to the State Convention bound and gagged by the unit rule. He will not be the arbiter of the destinies of the Democratic party in New York in the fall elections."

The World is certain that the electors "will drive Murphy from his seat of power by selecting district leaders opposed to him." At all events neither Hearst nor Jerome, both of whom hope for the Democratic nomination for Governor, will have anything to do with Boss Murphy. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) is humorous on the subject. To quote:

"The two independents are of one mind about the Democratic party. Mr. Hearst will have none of it. He is going to be the candidate of the Independent party. Of course, he can not prevent that despicable crew at Buffalo from indorsing him if they are as insistent as Mr. Murphy is in their love for him. As for Mr. Jerome, he would not stoop to pick the Democratic nomination out of a gutter. Not he! But, of course, if they insist, like the unfortunate Mr. Sullivan——! Then, Mr. Jerome is something of a casuist. The noble end of elevating St. Hieronymus to the governorship justifies the unworthy Buffalo means. Both candidates are running for nomination on their contempt for the Democracy. By objurgations that 'shameful' party will recognize its master's voice. Why shouldn't they contemn it? Both have strength of their own. Mr. Hearst has his own private party, the Independent party. Mr. Jerome has—Jerome!"

Of course, Mayor McClellan also is doing all that in him lies to defeat Murphy, with whom he is at war for unpublished reasons. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) sums up the situation and then goes on to observe:

"If McClellan wins, Murphy will become once more merely the leader of a district, and his power in the organization will be at an end. He will retain perhaps half a dozen districts as a personal following, but his individual strength in the Executive Committee will be less than that of the Sullivans to-day. If Murphy wins in the primaries the fight will continue while the Mayor remains in office, and it is impossible to predict what may happen. There has been talk of ending the strife by bringing about a compromise between the two leaders, and there are strong reasons why a definite test of strength should be avoided, if possible, on the edge of a State campaign; but the intimate friends of both Murphy and McClellan believe that matters have gone too far to permit a truce, and there is little probability that one will be brought about.

"What gives unusual importance to the contest is the fact that the preference of the Tammany delegation to the State Convention will probably decide who is to be nominated for Governor. The Mayor has formed an alliance with Senator McCarren, leader of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn, similar to the agreement which he has entered into with the Sullivans. If he is able to enter the State Convention with the delegations from the two great boroughs at his back the conservative Democratic leaders in the interior of the State stand ready to join in any policy that he may desire. It is no secret that the Mayor's chief object is to prevent the capture of the Democracy of the State by W. R. Hearst. He not only has strong reasons of a personal nature to urge him to oppose Hearst's ambition, but he believes that the

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surrender of the organization to him would disrupt the party and reduce it to a position of humiliating insignificance for many years."

From various parts of the country comes similar news of war upon bosses. The New York *Evening Post*'s Washington correspondent, for example, writes to his paper:

"The feeling that dominated the November elections in so many of the States against bossism and one-man control, with all the evils and corruptions that such a system inevitably entails, has struck Ohio hard. The public prints and the citizens of the State who come to Washington say that never have the electors been so aroused or so ripe for revolt against the old-established order of things.

"The political novelty preparing at Dayton is a Republican State convention which will write its own platform and resolutions, framing them after full and free discussion on the floor to accord with the sentiment of a majority of the delegates. Not content with this revolutionary overturn of established precedent, some of the delegates further purpose having the State chairman named and selected on the floor of the convention. This is the program that has been made by decent Republicans all over the State by way of rebuke to Mr. Dick, the junior Senator, and to Senator Foraker. They have selected as their leader Theodore E. Burton, the Representative in Congress from the Cleveland district. Mr. Burton's emergence from the affairs of his own district into State politics and State leadership is taken as an encouraging sign of the acceptance of their new responsibilities by the best and conservative Republicans of Ohio."

Editorially *The Post* expresses whimsical regret that the change did not set in when Mr. Roosevelt first entered politics. Says *The Post:*

"When *he* was running for Governor of New York, it must have galled him cruelly to be compelled, as he thought, to dicker with Platt, and show outward respect for one whom in his heart he regarded as a hoary villain. What would not Mr. Roosevelt have given to be able to say that he would, if elected Governor, do his utmost to drive Platt out of public life! What a joy it would have been to him—and what a delight to the country—if he could have openly announced his hostility to a corruptionist like Quay, and his determination never to receive him at the White House! But Mr. Roosevelt was born too early. His political rise came in the time when it was the height of wisdom to scarify bosses in private speech, but to breakfast with them in public, to humor them to the top of their bent, and to think to touch pitch without being defiled. Hence it was impossible for Roosevelt to blow such a note for political reform and personal decency as Jerome has now sounded."

STANDARD OIL'S TROUBLES.

ALMOST simultaneously with the report of ten indictments found against the Standard Oil Company by two Federal grand juries of Illinois—"the most terrific blow ever dealt to any trust," says a Chicago despatch in the New York *American*—appears a statement on behalf of the Standard, pointing out, more in sorrow than in anger that the hostile attitude of the American press is seriously injuring the company's export trade. As Mr. F. D. Asche, a Standard Oil official, explains, the foreign consumer has a confused idea that what are in reality merely attacks upon the business methods of the company reflect in some way upon the quality of the company's product. "Is there no way," asks Mr. Asche, "of presenting this situation to the impartial elements of the American press with the hope that even if their attacks upon the Standard Oil Company are to be continued these may be formulated on lines not calculated to give aid and comfort to every foreign enemy and competitor of the American petroleum industry?"

The ten indictments charge violations of the Elkins Anti-Rebate law, and embrace 6,428 counts. These ten indictments are in effect one, and constitute, it is claimed, the longest indictment known in the history of law. The alleged offenses all fall within the last three years, and relate to shipments from only one point, Whiting, Ind. The penalty for each offense is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000. Thus, should the company be found guilty on all counts, it would face the possibility of an aggregate fine ranging from $6,420,000 to $128,400,000. "This is being colossal in earnest," exclaims the New York *World;* "there is not another trust that has ever approached the record." But no such exemplary retribution is to be looked for, thinks *The Journal of Commerce* (New York). The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* concurs in the view that the maximum penalty is scarcely to be expected; but it adds: "There appears to be enough in the indictments to hold any kind of an octopus, no matter how many its tentacles." A different opinion is advanced by the New York *Press*. It says:

"The wealth which the Standard Oil Company has been able to amass through such rebates and the damage which it has thus inflicted on its competitors and on the general public would far outweigh the amount of fines even if they should total the full penalty. And if the company should be fined the one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars, still the practise of rebating would never be suppressed. When the work begins of putting the rebaters in stripes, as other criminals fare, there will be some hope for equal rates to shippers that competition may exist and monopolies be restrained from owning the productive agencies and controlling the markets of the United States."

The Chicago *Tribune*, however, regards these indictments as a death-blow to rebating. We read:

"When the first indictment was returned in Chicago against the Standard Oil Company several Democratic newspapers spoke of it derisively. They wished to know how a great corporation, which was collecting $50,000,000 a year in rebates, could be affected by the trivial fines which could be imposed in the event of conviction. The only way in which it could be reformed, they said, was by the prosecution and imprisonment of the men who ran it. If they were merely fined they would pay the penalties out of their illegal profits and continue their criminal practises.

"The contention that fines can not disturb the peace of mind of the Standard Oil Company can no longer be maintained. . . . No corporation, no matter how opulent it may be, will look on such a fine with lordly indifference. . . . . .

"There is one point which must not be lost sight of. The indictments will put a stop to the payment of rebates by the railroads. In the past the roads have not dared to refuse to pay them. They feared the Standard Oil Company more than they did the Federal Government. The situation has changed since the Government asserted itself, and there will be no more granting of special rates."

Turning from the indictments to Mr. Asche's pathetic appeal, the Boston *Herald* remarks:

"A few years ago the Standard Oil Company was looked upon as a corporation absolutely impervious to public comment and criticism. Of course, the laws might be changed to its disadvantage, as they have been changed, but apparently denunciations of its methods, when made by the public, were as powerless of effect as would be snowballs when thrown against the sides of a modern battle-ship. But it is now discovered and admitted by those representing this parent and most successful of all industrial combinations, that public favor is an asset the loss of which may prove of serious detriment to its business.

"The American people do not wish to injure their export business, the great majority of them have probably no wish to deprive the Standard Oil Company of its legitimate profits, a large part of which come from the intelligent, industrious, and proper exploitation of its opportunities. The company has built up a great trade in all parts of the world. Throughout the Orient the offices that it has built for its representatives are the most commanding structures to be found in the far-away cities of the East, while there is no section of Central Asia or Central Africa so remote that cans containing the kerosene of the Standard Oil Company are not found in the huts of the natives as household features. In addition, the Standard Oil Company possesses a great fleet of ocean steamships which, while for obvious reasons sailing under foreign

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flags, constitutes none the less an important section of American merchant tonnage. The Standard Oil Company will doubtless find that there is abundant opportunity for the proper development of its business along legitimate lines, and when recognition of this fact has been frankly given, and fruits mete for repentance have been forthcoming, the American public, the newspapers and their readers will not seek to destroy its foreign trade."

MR. BRYAN'S BOOK.

IN his new book, entitled "Letters to a Chinese Official," Mr. William Jennings Bryan, in a certain sort, crystallizes his principles and ideas. The book is a reply to one published some three years ago under the title of "Letters from a Chinese Official." The author of that book was G. Lowes Dickinson. But of this Mr. Bryan was not aware when he set himself to answering the author, who he had every reason to believe was an enlightened Chinaman. Mr. Bryan wrote the little book on shipboard, subsequent to his visit to China. "Now," says Mr. Bryan in his preface, "that I have had an opportunity to test his description by personal observations, I feel that a reply is due to him as well as required from us, for the hostility manifested in China toward American ideals is evidently founded upon the same misconception of our purpose which he betrays, and upon a self-sufficiency which his little book, if it has been translated into Chinese, would naturally encourage." Mr. Bryan defends our Western civilization against the Chinaman, and this is the way he defines it:

"I can frame no better definition of civilization than that it is the harmonious development of the human race, physically, mentally, and morally—not the development of all along one line or the development of a few along all lines, but the full and well-rounded development of all in body, mind, and heart. If this is the legitimate aim of life and of life's activity, we can judge all proposed policies, whether they be economic, political, social, or religious, by the effect which they have in aiding or retarding this development. . . . . .

"We have permitted the heritage of the whole family to be monopolized by comparatively few; we have allowed capital to absorb more than its share of the products of human toil. This is the crying evil of the Western world, and I am not surprised that a stranger should be deeply impressed by it. But the remedy is not to be found in the contraction of the volume of production, but in the establishment of equity in the distribution of reward. . . . . .

"So to enlarge the wealth produced by man as to satisfy all legitimate wants with a reasonable day's work is the first object, and the second is so to adjust the compensation as to give each member of society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society. To do this it may be necessary for us to go further than we have yet gone in compelling society as a whole to share the temporary burden imposed upon particular classes or industries by new inventions. A perfect realization of these two objects has not yet been reached; to realize them should be the purpose of all who have the welfare of their fellows at heart."

Mr. Bryan defends the Government of the United States, in spite of the existence of the Senate, "in which the corporations exert the most noticeable influence." He maintains that, the Chinaman to the contrary notwithstanding, America has a "mission." To quote:

"Western civilization has spread because Western nations have had a mission, and their peoples have journeyed over every sea and throughout every land, because they have conceived themselves to have missions. There is an old saying, 'Beware of the man with a mission,' and why beware? Because the man with a mission is in earnest; he has a purpose and he accomplishes it. He may in his zeal be led into error—he may even do injustice, but he acts. The man without a mission—well, if he has no mission at all, he is not a man. Without a mission, man is simply an animal, content to eat and drink and die."

His last chapter Mr. Bryan devotes to a comparison of Confucianism and Christianity.

THE JESHURUN OF ADULTERATED FOOD.

THE phrase about Jeshurun waxing fat and kicking receives a new point with the recent news that many food manufacturers and producers show an unwillingness to cooperate with the Pure-Food Commission in framing regulations under the new Pure-Food law. The Pure-Food Commission is a body appointed to put into effect this new law. But, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, there are "charges made in certain quarters" that the rules to be promulgated by this Commission "will be unreasonable and technical, designed to interfere with legitimate modes of manufacturing foods." This state of mind, thinks the writer, "can rest only on prejudice and opposition to the whole pure-food movement." In the opinion of *The Journal of Commerce*, "this is an attitude which the food-producers of the country would do well to lay aside." To quote further:

"It is evident from the preliminary outline of the work of the Commission at the coming hearings that it is the intention to make the rules stringent, and this is undoubtedly the fact which is furnishing the chief cause for alarm to those responsible for the present outcry. But it has become very clear that the pure-food question has aroused a real popular interest of a sort not likely to disappear in the immediate future. Recent proof of adulterations in articles of common use had already focused attention very strongly upon the pure-food question when the revelations concerning packing-house atrocities came to reenforce the impression already created. Since the adjournment of Congress there have been multiplying evidences that the feeling in favor of stringent enforcement of pure-food regulations has increased instead of diminished, and the prospect is that there will be an abundant public sentiment to enforce any regulations of a reasonable character that the Commission may choose to make. It is, moreover, true that the Commission will have considerably greater power to enforce its ideas than had been anticipated. The authority granted to the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor for the ascertainment of the methods employed by given firms or corporations will be at the disposal of the Commission, while as to export and import foods the authority of the Treasury Department is to be invoked.

"The other difficulty now thrown in the way of the Commission is the unwillingness of certain manufacturers to afford the information needed by the Commission. It is not likely that this opposition can be successful, for the reasons already stated. That this is the case has already been perceived by the packers who have suffered severely from the exposure of their uncleanly and objectionable methods, and who now see that the surest road to a renewal of public confidence is through getting the approval of the Government for their goods. They have therefore adopted the plan of ready and willing compliance with the law. It was plain at the recent conference between them and the representatives of the Government that they had discarded all thought of maintaining secrecy for their methods and had determined to accept the idea of publicity as to the ingredients of their products.

"The pure-food campaign has progressed too far for a reaction in feeling to be set up at this juncture. It is possible that the operation of the law may, as is now being charged by some manufacturers, result in increasing the price of many food products above those of the spurious imitations that have been parading under false names. This, in fact, is anticipated by the Pure-Food Commission. In that event there will be no reason why substitutes, if demanded, may not be placed on the market under their true and proper titles, and the public permitted to buy them should they contain no injurious ingredients. They will then appear in their true character, and will under the Pure-Food law be properly labeled so that there need be no confusion between them and the products they are designed to replace. The object of the act is merely to let buyers know the real nature of the articles they purchase. This effectually disposes of the claim put forward by opponents of the law that its result will be to increase the cost of living. It may increase the cost of some articles heretofore sold in an adulterated state, but it will be likely to lower the cost of the substitutes now dispensed under misleading names. The pure-food movement is gaining an increasingly strong foothold throughout the country, and the manufacturers of adulterated foods may as well acknowledge their defeat. It will be the wisest course."

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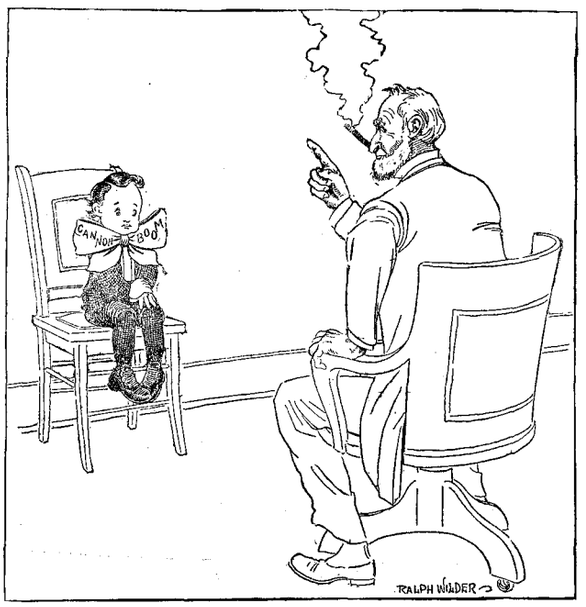
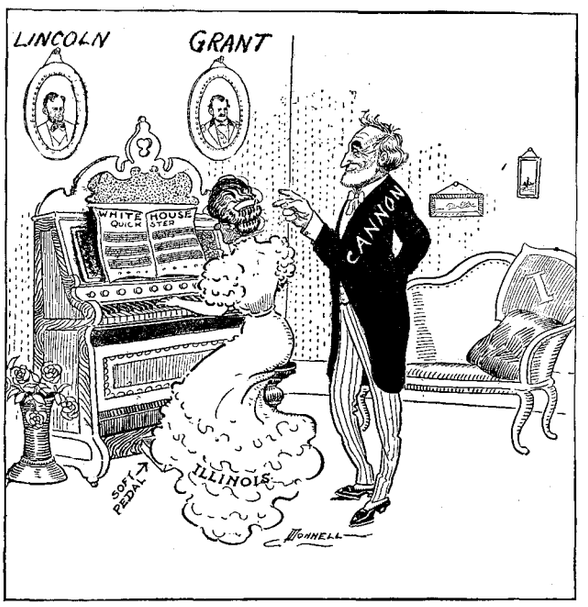


A LARGE ORDER FOR A LIVELY KID.

UNCLE JOE—"Now, young man, no noise; you just sit there and be quiet." —Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



UNCLE JOE (to Illinois)—"Go ahead, but keep on the soft pedal." —Donnell in the Chicago *Chronicle.*

SPEAKER CANNON DOESN'T CARE ABOUT TOO MUCH NOISE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LET it be said in respectful remembrance of Russell Sage that at no time in his long life did he act at all like a Pittsburg millionaire.—*Toledo Blade.*

IF the Americans are driven out of Mexico by the natives, it is more than extradition treaties have ever been able to accomplish.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE Indiana Board of Health has started a campaign against kissing, apparently not realizing that it is rushing in where angels fear to tread.—*Toledo Blade.*

NEW YORK city is compelled to economize in the use of water. The suggestion is made that the pipe leading into Wall Street be shut off.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THOSE North-Carolina lynchers whose conviction was postponed on a technicality are not so much opposed to the law's delays as formerly.—*Atlanta Journal.*

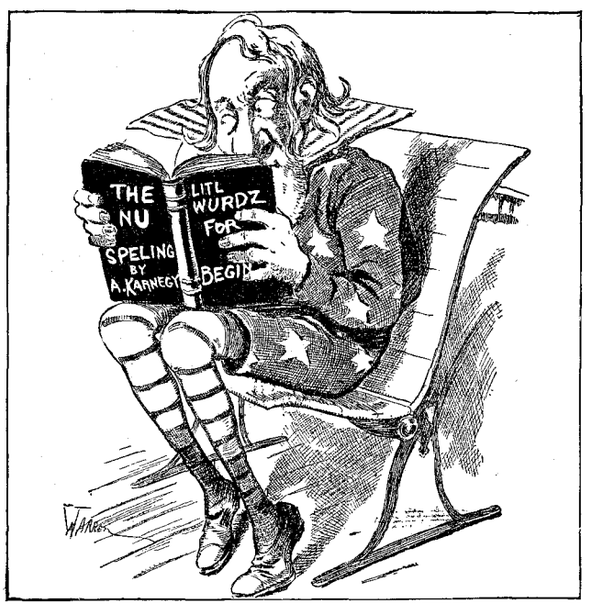
CONGRESSMAN RAINEY, of Illinois, is to have charge of the Democratic Congressional headquarters, and the Republicans may as well prepare to get soaked. —*Wash ngton Post.*

IT is understood that Mr. Bryan thoroughly concurs in the opinion of Chairman Sherman, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, that no real Democrat was running against Colonel Roosevelt last time.—*Indianapolis News.*

MR. ALLADIN, leader of the Russian "Group of Toil," has forty-five death sentences hanging over him, and it must afford him some satisfaction to think that he is bound to beat the Government out on forty-four of them.—*Washington Post.*

THAT "brilliant piece of word-painting describing the glories of peace" which Mr. Bryan handed to the Interparliamentary Union recently might be a good thing to put in pamphlet form and pass around among the various kinds of Democrats.—*Indianapolis News.*

REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH says that he was a little disappointed in Mr. Bryan's speeches in England. Nevertheless, *The Post-Express* has confidence enough in Mr. Bryan's oratorical ability to predict that the peerless leader will run ahead of his ticket in England.—*Rochester Post-Express.*



LEARNING TO READ.

—Warren in the Boston *Herald.*

ROOSEVELT AS A SCHOOLMASTER.

—Le Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL IS A CHILD AGAIN.

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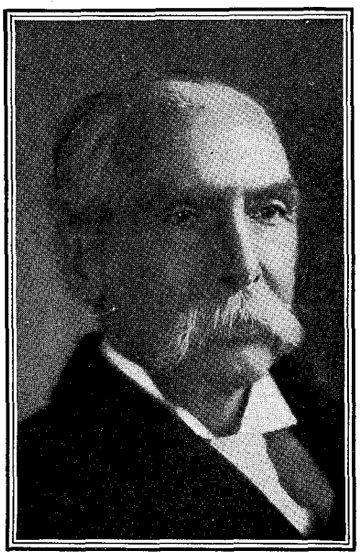
LETTERS AND ART.

ALFRED AUSTIN VS. ALFRED TENNYSON.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK, taking up the cudgels for Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, affirms that the present laureate "equals and probably excels Lord Tennyson in his general conception of what great poetry is." This surprising contention is supported by a comparison of Mr. Austin's "The Door of Humility" with Lord Tennyson's "In Memoriam"—poems in which the writers, according to Mr. Mallock, attempt "a task precisely the same in kind." The two laureates are shown by Mr. Mallock, in *The National Review* (London, August), "firstly as thinkers representing two different periods, and secondly as men whose special need and ambition was to humanize speculative thought by representing it through the medium of poetry, as incorporated with, and affecting, the actual life of man." The theme of "In Memoriam" was the intellectual struggles of the middle of the nineteenth century—first the struggle with what Carlyle called "Hebrew old clothes," ending in religious freedom, which, in turn, brought men into conflict with atheistic science.



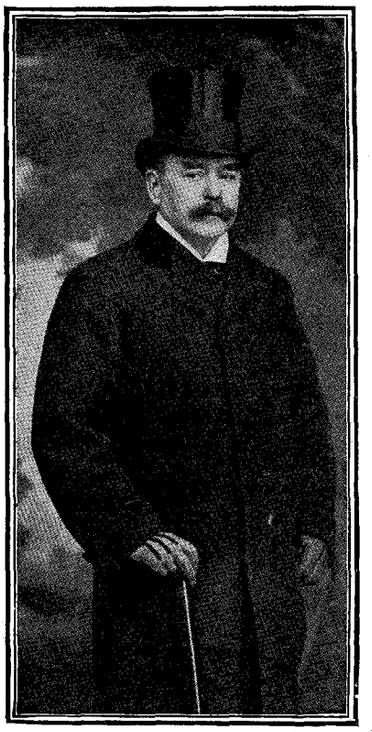
ALFRED AUSTIN,
Poet Laureate of England.
Mr. Mallock considers Mr. Austin's theory of poetry sounder than Lord Tennyson's.

The quest for a firm basis for a faith in God and immortality brought men to a "fight with death." Mr. Austin's theme is the same, says Mr. Mallock. "Lord Tennyson based his poem on a well-known biographical incident. Mr. Austin has recourse to a story which, tho typical, is itself imaginary." In brief outline, Mr. Austin represents, in his hero, a mind affected by modern thought. The woman whom the hero expects to marry accuses him of intellectual pride, and finds this a barrier between them. The lover is sent forth to cure his pride, and wanders in foreign lands, stopping in Switzerland, Florence, Rome, Constantinople, Athens, each city representing a phase of his changing faith. At last he is summoned back; but returns to find the "believing Monica" dead. She has left him a letter containing her final advice to him, which is, that "whether he can share her faith or no, he should struggle to make the best of his own God-given genius, thereby doing God's work, even if faith in God is denied him." Mr. Mallock thus compares the two poems as contributions to moral and religious philosophy:

"Lord Tennyson rings the changes on the two themes, that science will not allow us to believe in individual immortality, and that human nature in the concrete imperatively demands that we should do so, his conclusion being that human nature is the truer guide. Mr. Austin's perplexities and their solution take a far more practical form, and this is illustrated in his fable, no less than in his argument. The distress with which he deals does not originate, like Lord Tennyson's, in unavailing lamentation over the dead, but in the not insuperable difficulty of reuniting himself with the living. Again, whereas for Lord Tennyson the modern obstacles to belief arise mainly from what we may call cosmic science, for Mr. Austin they arise mainly from considerations of human history. Lord Tennyson is confronted with the speculative impossibility of religion. Mr. Austin is confronted mainly with the historical evanescence of religions. The things which for Lord Tennyson 'shape themselves like clouds and go' are the individual facts of the universe. For Mr. Austin they are man's interpretations of these facts. And, again, while Lord Tennyson's remedy is to 'dwell in his own spirit,' to 'dream his dream and think it true,' Mr. Austin's remedy is to wake up and use one's talents, and to trust that by this act of virile and practical fidelity the faith which is at present disappearing from us into the world of dreams, will one day be restored to us in some new form as a reality."

Considering the manner in which the two poets convey their respective philosophies to the world, they afford us, says Mr. Mallock, a striking contrast. "They represent two opposite conceptions of what poetic style should be." Mr. Mallock, echoing Mr. Austin himself, regards Tennyson "as the type of those who have cultivated a style too persistently minute, too self-conscious, and too scrupulous in its finish." Mr. Austin, in his theory of style, we are told, "is all for bold strokes of the brush which take care of themselves, and which have accomplished their purpose almost before the artist is aware of it." "What is lost in technical flawlessness," we are told further, "is more than made up for by directness, strength, and freedom." Mr. Austin's theory of style, Mr. Mallock considers, "when applied to his present poem, may be accepted as being, for his own purposes, a sounder theory than Lord Tennyson's." We read:

"Treatment which would be over-elaborate in such a poem as the 'Odyssey' is absolutely essential to such a poem as 'In Memoriam.' Still even with respect to philosophic poems, the degree of minuteness requisite in thought and style varies, according to the point of view from which the author regards his subject; and it may be freely conceded to Mr. Austin that his broad historical outlook on things, which shows him the ways of mankind like a widely extended landscape, requires greater breadth and less elaboration of style than does the telescopic or microscopic analysis to which Lord Tennyson submits both the individual mind and nature."



W. H. MALLOCK,
Who gives the present laureate a higher place in poetry than ever before accorded him.

There are, however, the evils in Mr. Austin's verse over which criticism has long made merry and which Mr. Mallock does not palliate. The faults are due, Mr. Mallock thinks, to a radical defect in the theory, deliberately adopted by him, as to what good poetry is. He adds:

"This defect consists in the exaggerated importance which he attributes, firstly, to the spontaneous flow of poetic thought; and, secondly, to the language in which he himself spontaneously expresses it. In my judgment, both these primary spontaneities require to be submitted to a secondary process far longer and more painful than Mr. Austin will admit to be necessary; and were I asked by him to justify this judgment, I should appeal from what I regard as his fatal failures to what I regard as his own signal successes. These last would afford him a series of standards by which, without going further, much of his

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writing would be condemned. It is not that his faculties fail him, but that a false theory misleads him."

By electing to follow his theory, Mr. Austin, in the opinion of Mr. Mallock, "fails to secure the hearing which his natural genius merits." Mr. Mallock concludes with a statement of what he regards as Mr. Austin's "natural genius." Thus:

"Inaccurate, insufficient, and self-obscuring, as he constantly is in the execution of his poetry—presenting in these respects a marked contrast to his predecessor—he, in himself, equals, and probably excels Lord Tennyson in his general conception of what great poetry is. He realizes, indeed, more clearly than any other modern English poet, that the value of poetry depends primarily on the comprehensiveness of the view of life, and the experience of life, embodied in it. He realizes, as Goethe realized consciously, as Shakespeare realized unconsciously, and as Rossetti did not realize at all, that the great poet must be a philosopher and a man of the world, besides being a man of song; that the gift of singing is subsidiary to what the song conveys; and that what it conveys must be the soul of the world, not the soul of the artist's studio; and his superiority even to Lord Tennyson in this respect is illustrated, as I have already hinted, by his strong historical sense—a sense in which Lord Tennyson was singularly deficient. In my opinion, however, Mr. Austin does himself a great, a fatal injustice, by overlooking a truth which Lord Tennyson perhaps sometimes exaggerated—namely, that no singing adequate to a great subject can be accomplished without a laborious training of the voice, and patient and repeated rehearsals, on every fresh occasion, of every difficult passage; that the human singer can not sing as the birds do; that his notes must be perfected by artifice before they are fit for the service of art."

A PATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IBSEN'S PLAYS.

SCARCELY a play of Ibsen's can be pointed to, says Dr. James J. Walsh, editor of *The Medical News*, "which does not contain a wonderfully accurate study of some pathological condition." To a physician these signs of mental disturbance are plainly manifest and he is forced, the writer thinks, to believe that Ibsen "must have deliberately chosen those phases of mental disturbances for dramatization because of the wonderful lessons with regard to the impairment of moral responsibility which they involve." The writer does not attribute to Ibsen a wish to instruct the public in this important matter, but thinks the genesis of these plays is indicated in the fact that Ibsen was a medical student and gave particular attention to mental diseases before he became a playwright. Concerning "Ghosts," which Dr. Walsh declares, in *The Independent* (New York, August 23), is "evidently a deliberate study in that very serious disease of modern civilization—paresis," he writes:

"Mrs. Alving's son is manifestly in the initial stage of that disease, the predisposition to which was acquired from his father, who clearly died from the effects of it. Ibsen, with true nosological completeness, however, points out that there were opportunities for the acquisition of the affection in certain irregularities of the young man's life in Paris, and that indeed mainly because of this his physician had warned him of its approach. The symptomatic picture is complete, even to the attacks of epileptiform character, which so often mark the early stage of the disease. The delusions, the sensual excesses, the change of disposition—in a word, the course of the disease, are well marked in Ibsen's wonderful delineation. Perhaps no more striking study of paresis has ever been written.

"Now paresis is an affection to which the modern physician would, above all, like to call attention. Something more than one-seventh of all those who die in our insane-asylums are its victims. It is especially young adults, men under thirty-five, who are carried off by it. Its incidence has greatly increased in modern times, owing to some extent at least to the overstrenuousness of life in our large cities, but more than all else to the opportunities for the spread of certain social diseases afforded by the overcrowding of population. Ibsen, in calling attention so poignantly to it, was performing a great work of social philanthropy. It can not but be that he realized exactly what he was doing when he took this for his theme."

"Hedda Gabler," the writer continues, "exploits another type of mental disease quite as readily recognizable as that treated in 'Ghosts' and with a lesson that should be at least as effective." Hedda is declared to be "a typical example of what is known in psychiatry as puerperal psychosis." We read further:

"Under the domestic circumstances in which she is placed, some women of strong mental peculiarities may have their queerness of disposition so emphasized as to make them very troublesome members of the household and at times, unfortunately, even dangerous for themselves or for others. The ordinary healthy woman, with a good heredity, does not run any such risk, and indeed the disposition is apt to be gentler and even more affectionate at such times than under ordinary conditions. Hedda was one of the unstable and suffered accordingly. It seems a pity to exhibit this form of psychosis with such absolute fidelity upon the stage as does Ibsen, but there can be no doubt of the truth of the picture that he has drawn so dramatically, nor of the awful possibilities that he has pointed out."

In Ibsen's last drama, "When We Dead Awake," we have, says Dr. Walsh, two types of the same disease. Recalling the fact that Ibsen spoke of this last work of his as "the dramatic epilog" of his career, the writer thinks that it may "therefore well be taken to emphasize and illuminate the dramatic motives of his previous plays." We quote:

"In this play the dramatist is frank enough to present his principal woman character as still under the constant surveillance of an attendant because of her manifestations of severe symptoms of outspoken mental disease in the recent past. Irene is indeed a melancholic paranoiac of a type not at all unfamiliar, tho in the development of the disease there may be many features which seem to indicate rather a sublimated state of mental uniqueness than true mental degeneration. Almost needless to say, such a character gives opportunities for great dramatic possibilities. This form of perverted mentality, however, constitutes one of the most serious dangers in modern life, and Ibsen's selection of it for the epilog of his dramatic career would seem to emphasize the definite purpose of attracting attention to this all-important subject of mental peculiarities.

"Irene, as the result of posing in 'the altogether,' for Rubek's masterpiece of sculpture, 'The Resurrection,' feels that she has lost her soul, that she has become as those who have died. In the older time, when life was less psychologically introspective and when religious motives stood for more, the loss of the soul was a characteristic expression of the melancholic paranoiac, who felt that the irretrievable had been committed. Overmastered by this idea Irene loses her mental control and must be placed in charge of an attendant. Long she wanders looking for the sculptor, with the idea that she shall be revenged by his death for her loss of life. When she meets him, however, her purpose fails, mainly because she finds that Rubek himself is suffering with something of the same illusion of irreparable loss that has worked such havoc in her life.

"It is in this combination of two paranoiacs that Ibsen shows the acuteness of his genius as an observer of mental peculiarities. Nothing is more striking in the experience of the alienist than to find that persons suffering from corresponding mental diseases have a curious attraction for one another. Hence the number of cases in which husband and wife, tho coming from very different family strains, are found as the result of stress of emotion due to family difficulties to suffer from very similar mental symptoms. Hence, too, that peculiar tendency to what is known as psychic contagion by which the illusions of one paranoiac become truths for other mental degenerates who are brought much in contact with them. It is not so surprising then to find that Rubek has suffered the loss of something that he can not replace in life. Like calls to like, and there is a reunion of these mentally stricken, eminently dramatic, and that results, as might be expected, in a fatal issue."

No one since Shakespeare, Dr. Walsh thinks, has painted "so truthfully to life various types of mental peculiarities." So

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artistic is the dramatist's use of his material that the plays never seem "freakish." "The unobtrusiveness of even the most pathological aspects of the character is so marked that the plays do not disgust nor deter, but, on the contrary, attract the public whom they are meant to instruct."

Of all his later dramas, concludes Dr. Walsh, "there is not a single one that does not contain some striking example of a mind 'jangled out of tune.' It is of the essence of his genius that these abnormal characters are eminently true to those most frequently seen in the life around us."

MR. COMSTOCK ON "THE CRIME OF THE NUDE."

MR. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, in reply to the very general adverse criticism of his act in seizing and suppressing an edition of *The American Student of Art* because it contained "alleged indecent pictures," has at last spoken in his own behalf. His position is supported not only by his own interpretation of statutory enactments, but by his personal view of the evils arising from an exhibition of the nude in art. "The nude," he declares, writing in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York, August 30), "as uncovered by so-called art, is a web which has enmeshed many a youth to his or her ruin." At its best, he thinks, "it has a tendency to suggest to the minds of the young and inexperienced thoughts of an impure and libidinous character." In this sweeping opinion Mr. Comstock believes he is not without the support of history. We read:

"In the Garden of Eden, after Adam's fall, 'the human form divine' clothed its nakedness, and since then there have existed emotions of modesty and shame. Pagan painters and sculptors, who disregarded these principles, debased the communities in which they lived by their evil inventions. Ephesus was a center of art during the most refined period of Grecian art, and yet was a city of base immorality. In Pompeii and Herculaneum Roman art prevailed. Recent excavations made by the explorer's spade have resurrected evidences of the utter debasement of the people of the buried cities. The painters and sculptors of those cities have recorded the standard of immorality which brought down fire and brimstone from heaven to blot out the cities. The pages of history are stained by the orgies of Sodom and Gomorrah. They gloried in their shame until the judgments of God blotted them out of existence. Wherever artists have been allowed to place their degraded conceptions of woman's form upon canvas, and intrude them before the masses, the morals of the people have gone down—cursing the community."

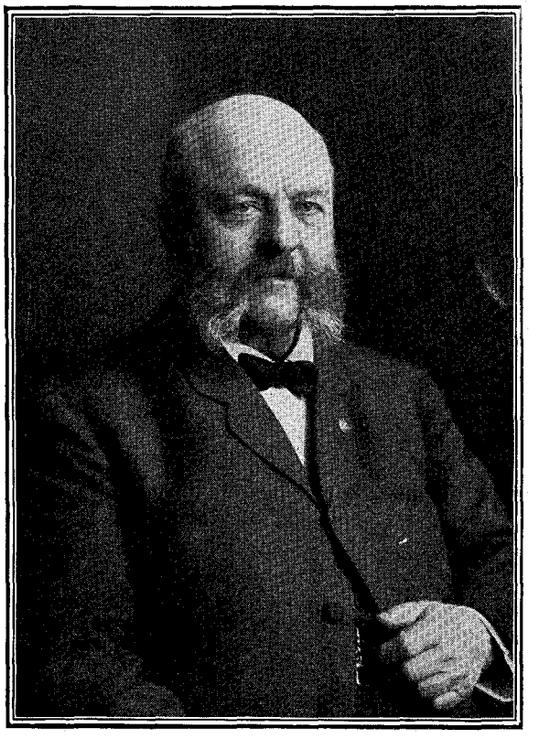
Believing that art is the avowed enemy of morality Mr. Comstock turns upon his "detractors," who, in his view, are apparently addressed to the task of perpetuating the shame of history. Of those who criticized his act in bringing the above-mentioned art magazine before the notice of the courts, he writes:

"The recent snortings of contempt by 'artists,' 'poets,' and writers of sensational and false attacks in the daily papers prove the ignorance of our opponents, demonstrate the weakness of their case, proclaim their utter disregard for morals, and their total lack of that high and refined chivalry which strikes down the hand that would denude the sacred form of woman, and the still more sacred form of young girls, and then place them upon the public streets to be gazed at by those who simply gloat over them to their own debasement. . . . . .

"The sneering abuse and libels of my opponents may meet with the approval of those who gloat over the immorality of so-called art, but they can not detract from the proper enforcement of law in the interest of public morals. They may 'worship the creature more than the Creator,' but they may not become a law unto themselves. They may howl and roar with contempt at law, morals, and the agency that enforces the law in the interest of morals. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke may snort and sneer at the enforcement of law in the interest of public morals in this country. If he will consult the records of the higher courts in England he will find that the very principle which governed our action in the Art Students' League case was established by the Lord Chief Justice and a full bench in the Queen's Court, England, in 1867. Says that court: 'What can be more obscene than many pictures, publicly exhibited, as the Venus in the Dulwich Gallery? It does not follow that because such a picture is exhibited in a public gallery, photographs of it might be sold in the streets with impunity.'"

In conclusion Mr. Comstock says:

"The savage wild beast and venomous serpents confined in dens and cages in Central Park can not harm helpless women and children who throng the park. If some silly person turns them loose to mangle, to bite, and destroy helpless children, it is justifiable to kill them. The man who does it does not interfere unduly with the pets of the museum. The act is fully justified in order to save life. So the indecent conception of a debauched imagination, transferred to canvas, may be tolerated in the art-gallery, but not be permitted to prowl at large, endangering the morals of persons open to such degrading influences. When artists and poets combine to force their degrading products upon the public at large, in violation of the wholesome principles which safeguard society, they must use other weapons than sneers, ridicule, and libels. Art and poetry are not above morals. They are not privileged to destroy the character, befoul the morals, or sear the conscience of any boy or girl. I cheerfully take my stand between the advocates of the nude in art and the beloved children of this country, sneers, ridicule, and derision to the contrary notwithstanding."



ANTHONY COMSTOCK,
President of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

BOOKS READ BY THE FARMER.

WHAT is read by the farmers of Wisconsin may be taken as "fairly representative" of what rural dwellers throughout the United States prefer, thinks *The Evening Post* (New York). Statistics of circulation in the traveling libraries of Wisconsin, reports that paper, show that the farmer taboos agricultural and nature books. He shows "an equally feeble demand for works on economics, finance, and civic improvement." History finds "few devotees," and discussions of the labor problem are "persistently neglected." Nothing is more striking about the bucolic taste in letters, continues *The Post*, than its "complete contemporaneity." We read:

"This appears in the first class of books which the farmers of Wisconsin do read. Biography has fallen below the expectations

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of the literary bureau, but for lives of persons of current notoriety there is a considerable demand. The only solid reading that is really popular on the farms is travels. Fiction, both standard and current, is eagerly devoured there as elsewhere. . . . Sojourners on New-England farms will confirm the triple categories of recent biography, travel, and fiction. The books that are likely to be in every prosperous farmer's library are such biographies as the Grant 'Memoirs,' Blaine's 'Twenty Years in Congress,' and the lives of such notable divines as Beecher, Moody, Spurgeon, etc. Many New-England farmhouses of the better class possess the entire series of Livingstone and Stanley, to which are frequently added the chief polar expeditions, and more rarely the travels of Sven Hedin and other Asiatic explorers. The Alpine books of Whymper are rarer, but not unknown. Fiction, by grace of the summer boarder, abounds, and the taste for it is apparently indiscriminate. Where New England might perhaps claim a superiority over Wisconsin is in the matter of devotional and theological works. There has been and is a considerable public for such harmonizing treatises as those of the late Henry Drummond, on science and religion. The Wisconsin statistics are silent as to those rural character-sketches comprised in the so-called 'b'gosh school,' but it is safe to say that these are very little read in the neighborhoods whence the various Uncle Ephraims and Aunt Sabrinas are drawn. Caricature is, in fact, rarely greeted with enthusiasm by the travestied persons."

A profound psychologist, thinks *The Post*, is not needed to tell us why this state of things exists. The comparative monotony of agricultural life leads the toiler to read for recreation if he reads at all. "A natural curiosity leads him to explore the lives of his political and ecclesiastical heroes; a vague longing for wider boundaries, for something of romance, explains the taste for fiction and books of travel." As to what novelists are read in the country, *The Post* hazards certain conjectures. Thus:

"From observation, limited, to be sure, but extending over several years and including many districts of New England, we confidently say that Howells and James are not read on the farms. Apparently, the objection of Mr. Owen Wister's 'Virginian,' that nothing happens in such books, damns them among our sturdy Easterners also. Curiously enough, Mr. Cable was read, apparently, for his exoticism. Mark Twain's earlier books, especially 'Roughing It' and 'Innocents Abroad,' have usually been present in bookcases under our observation. Of recent years the more knowing society novels have put in an appearance; but these glimpses into Mayfair and Cosmopolis are, as we have hinted, due rather to the summer boarder than to the bucolic demand."

The slack demand for the works of publicists shown by the Wisconsin statistics, *The Post* observes, "suggests that the muck rake may not have stirred the country soil very deeply. Its havoc as been, perhaps, largely confined to city thoroughfares."

GHOULISHNESS IN FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE recent newspaper controversy over an attack made upon the memory of the late Lafcadio Hearn, involving comments upon his personal appearance and habits of life, gives especial point to a rebuke administered by a French writer to similar practises in his own country. "For the last few years," says Mr. Finot in his own journal, *La Revue* (Paris), "a ghoulishness of a very peculiar kind has affected French literature." We quote further:

"The dead are attacked with a wanton ruthlessness which is absolutely inexcusable. The more illustrious the departed, the more criminal was his life, and consequently the more suspect and more condemnable his works. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Alfred de Musset, George Sand, Flaubert, Victor Hugo, and others have all paid the penalty of their greatness."

Mr. Finot goes on to show that this fell disease arises from no desire on the part of publicists to enlighten the public as to any defects in the deceased writer's style or to elucidate any mystery as to his mentality. On the contrary, it is the desire to obtain notoriety (and the price) by appealing to the public taste for scandalous tales concerning the character and private life of the departed. Says Mr. Finot:

"What should we say of a man who would attack with pitiless cruelty the memory of a criminal who had been dead for many years? Now because a writer has immortalized literature with certain masterpieces, we think it permissible to treat him in a manner which we should consider unworthy in the case of a grocer or a linen-draper. We dig up his private life, we steal his letters, cross-examine his servants, and having got together the most prurient collection of facts imaginable, offer them to the public as a species of homage to a departed spirit. At the rate at which things are progressing, an illustrious writer and a notorious debauchee will come to be synonymous, so that whosoever has any respect for his character and any hope for its remaining respectable, trembles, and not without reason, for the future of his name."

Mr. Finot cites a flagrant case in point. It is connected with the name of one of France's first-class "immortals"—Victor Hugo. We read:

"See what has happened to the name of Victor Hugo! The glory attaching but yesterday to the name of the poet has just been dethroned to make way for the inevitable aversion which must fall upon a being so utterly lost to all decency as to make use of his wife to serve a literary purpose. The sentimental episode between Madame Victor Hugo and Sainte-Beuve has placed the poet in a singular light. They accuse the great man of shutting his eyes to his own betrayal, if not to having assured himself of a favorable criticism from the omnipotent critic. Musset is but a drunkard and a debauchee of a vulgar and even dishonest type; Sainte-Beuve, a scandal-monger regarding his friends and the women he seduced. The public attaches so much importance to these publications and read them with such avidity that their compilers seek as much as possible to diminish the moral worth and the character of the writer under dissection. In this alone can lie the interest of such works, and the worse they are the better they sell, and, worse luck, the style is on the increase day by day, the too-easy success obtained by certain exemplars of this class of work having incited the activity of producers. . . . Quite recently a campaign of defamation has taken place with Jean Jacques Rousseau as its object, a Swiss Jean-Jacques-Rousseau Society having as its first aim the systematic pillorying of the great man. Mr. Edouard Rod, for example, has made use of the theater even in order to make his defamatory process more sure of its success. Thus we have seen upon the stage the singular dramatic spectacle of an actor (Jean Jacques) and a woman (Thérèse) who regaled the audience with the most revolting confessions of their illicit and adulterous communion. Soon then we shall be treated to a scandal in which Hugo will sell his wife's honor and Sainte-Beuve will tell what was the personal effect on women of his 'Lundis.' . . . What makes these posthumous dissections the more revolting is that there is no one to defend the illustrious dead. Even where a defense has been undertaken, those who have taken up the defendant's cause have never been able to stay the acrimony of the accusation. Mme. Macdonald's attempt to state a case for Rousseau was a meritorious work and a filial one which may avenge the memory of a man who suffered much that humanity might be better."

Mr. Finot declares that it is incontestable that "calumny exercises a disastrous effect upon an author's reputation by chilling enthusiasm and destroying a just estimate of his work." He concludes:

"Without wishing to veto the exercise of just criticism in regard to illustrious men, it seems necessary to guarantee to their private life the minimum of respect which is accorded the memory of a street-cleaner. The example of Rousseau is then to put us on our guard against unwholesome passions which allow us to accept lightly the least justifiable judgments. Under the mask of literary curiosity, our eagerness for scandal is often disguised, and in the case of the dead, where little need be considered, the recital becomes more piquant and more prurient."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Oxonian bachelor of divinity, writing to the New York *Sun*, approves with enthusiasm the proposal of a former correspondent of the journal that there should be an American language. He discusses with some learning the pronunciation and provincialisms of the American speech, and with much condescension regards them as entitled to be authoritative as the king's English. To which the Pittsburg *Post* replies, "Of course!"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PERISCOPE: THE EYE OF THE SUBMARINE.

THE submarine, as a practical mechanism of war, would be unusable without some means by which its commander may see what is going on around and above it. This is furnished at present by the periscope, which A. Sauvaire Jourdan, a retired officer of the French Navy, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, July 28), calls with some justification "the eye of the submarine." Writes Mr. Jourdan:

"In principle, the periscope is composed of a tube of small diameter placed vertically on the upper part of the submarine. Its lower end penetrates into the boat, while its upper end rises above the water by a few inches.

"It works by one of the simplest optical devices—the use of mirrors. A mirror in the upper end of the tube, inclined at 45° to the horizontal, receives the images of objects on the water and sends them vertically downward to a second parallel mirror at the lower end of the tube, within the submarine. . . . . .

"Tho every maritime nation has adopted for its submarines an instrument based on this theory, some, as in our own case, have an excellent one, while others have been retarded in the utilization of submarines by the insufficiency and ineffectiveness of their optical devices. . . . . .

"Without betraying military secrets we may give a few details regarding the installation of the periscope on French submarines, which will make their working a little clearer.

"In the first place, the mirrors, spoken of above, are replaced by prisms. The arc of the horizon covered by the upper prism is about 90°. The periscope has two tubes, a short one, fixed in the hull . . . and a movable one which slides in it. The latter is pushed up above the surface, or withdrawn below it, at will. . . . .

"The tube is moved up and down by a screw, a counterweight, or even by a little electric motor, as in our latest models. The upper prism is fixed in the movable tube, the lower one in the stationary tube. Certain imaginary pictures that have recently been published show the images . . . thrown on a horizontal table under the eyes of the commanding officer. This is an error. The observer places his eye at a single or double eyepiece, through which he sees the ocean and objects upon it exactly as his comrade does with his field-glass from the deck of a battle-ship.

"When it is necessary to examine the horizon in another than the forward direction . . . the observer grasps two handles on the movable tube and turns it in the desired direction. . . . The quality of the vision is pronounced excellent by the commanding

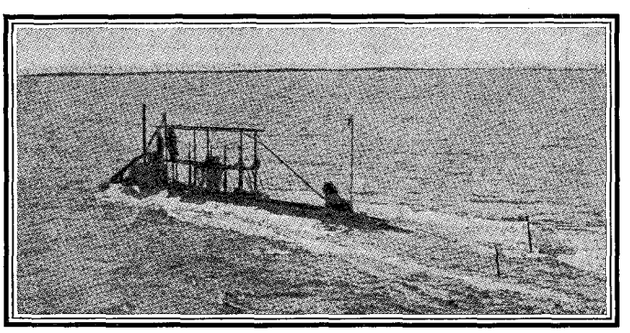

FIG. 1.—SUBMARINE WITH PERISCOPE.

officers of all our submarines. The images are sharp and clear and may be compared with those of a good field-glass."

In case of rough water, the author goes on to say, the drops easily run from the inclined surface of the upper prism, and the latter may be cleared at any time by pulling it under water and then pushing it out quickly. He goes on:

"Thus the periscope is the eye of the submarine, without which it would be absolutely unusable. But this indispensable organ is also the sole means by which the presence of the submarine is revealed. The tube, small tho it be, leaves a wake behind it, which is apt to attract the attention of those who are watching for the attack.

"This is an evil without a remedy, but its gravity need not be exaggerated. What can be done by a ship that discerns this slight object at short distance? To destroy it by gun-fire would be difficult in so brief a time, and the destruction of the periscope would leave the submarine unharmed. . . . . .

"Besides this, nothing is easier than to have a second periscope

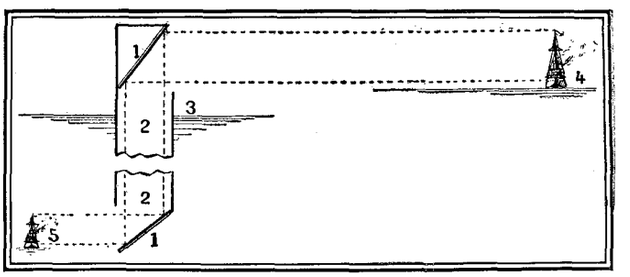

FIG. 2.—DIAGRAM OF PERISCOPE.

1, 1, Mirrors; 2-2, tube; 3, surface of sea; 4, ship on horizon; 5, its image in interior of submarine.

for use in case the first is destroyed; and this has actually been done in our latest submarines.

"We may imagine the nervous strain of the officers and crews of a war-ship who fear an attack of submarines. All floating objects, the slightest débris, bottles, fishermen's buoys, will be suspected of being periscopes, and a hail of projectiles will be directed on the most inoffensive objects, while the real enemy may pass unnoticed. . . . Probably the submarines will encourage these mistakes by scattering about them all sorts of floating objects, in the midst of which their periscopes will have a good chance of escaping notice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW RIGID IS THE EARTH?

AN interesting investigation of the earth's rigidity, or "stiffness," has recently been completed by Prof. T. J. J. See, of the United States Navy. The fact that the earth is demonstrably of considerable rigidity has been held by some to invalidate the theory that its interior is still in a molten state, altho it has been pointed out that molten matter under high pressure would probably act like a rigid solid body. Professor See appears to be the first to calculate exactly what the rigidity would be, in the case of the earth and other celestial bodies, supposing them to be entirely liquid; and he finds that in all cases, even where the body is a small one like our moon, the pressure of the superincumbent mass alone is sufficient to make the body act like a solid except on the immediate exterior. The fact that the earth is rigid is therefore no reason why its interior should not be far hotter than the melting-point. Professor See's treatment of the subject is thus summarized in an editorial in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 18). Says the writer:

"By considering the pressure throughout the whole earth, it is found that, even if fluid, our globe would have a rigidity greater than that of wrought iron. The earth's matter under this great pressure acts as a solid, and so vibrates in an earthquake; and the average rigidity of the whole mass is nearly equal to that of nickel steel, such as is used in the armor of a battle-ship. Nickel-steel is one of the strongest and hardest metals known, and it affords us a good idea of the strength and rigidity of the earth. Our globe is thus proved to be capable of withstanding enormous strain; and we need have no fear that earthquakes or volcanic outbursts will ever endanger its stability.

"Dr. See proves that the rigidity of the earth's crust is about equal to that of granite, which is one-sixth that of steel; and that toward the center the rigidity rapidly increases. At the earth's center the imprisoned matter is at an enormously high

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temperature, yet under the tremendous pressure there at work it is kept three times more rigid than the nickel-steel used in the armor of a battle-ship.

"His new method can be applied also to the other planets. Heretofore no method has been known for finding the rigidity of any mass except the earth on which we live. But the gravitational method can be applied with entire confidence to Venus, Mars, Jupiter, or Saturn, and we can find their rigidity almost as accurately as we can that of our own globe.

"It turns out that the rigidity of Venus is greater than that of platinum, and most likely about identical with that of wrought iron. The rigidity of Mars is about equal to that of gold, while the rigidity of Mercury, the moon, and other satellites is about equal to that of glass.

"The average rigidity of the great planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, lies between eighteen and three times that of nickel-steel. The great rigidity of these bodies is due to the great pressure acting throughout such large masses. In the case of the sun the result is still more extreme. The average rigidity of all the sun's layers is over two thousand times that of nickel-steel.

"This result affords a good idea of the effect of gravity in compressing and hardening a mass, even when it is self-luminous and at enormously high temperature."

What effect has this rigidity on the currents often supposed to circulate within these masses? Professor See finds that, as pressure directly increases fluid friction and thus tends to bring moving fluids to rest, rigidity almost prevents circulation, especially deep down in these masses. To quote further:

"Many geologists have held that liquid currents exist in the earth; and astronomers have been accustomed to assume that fluid currents in the sun descend almost to its center. In view of these results, it is not surprising to find that he denies the possibility of currents in the earth, and claims that currents in the sun and great planets must all be quite shallow.

"These currents can not descend to any appreciable depth, because the pressure and rigidity are too great. In the case of the earth, we can not well conceive of currents in matter more rigid than granite; and in the case of the sun, a rigidity twenty-two times that of nickel-steel only one-tenth of the way to the center makes circulation of currents below that depth likewise inconceivable."

AID BY WIRELESS AT SEA.

THE importance of space-telegraphy in enabling mariners to summon aid when disabled is insisted upon by a writer in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 11). He says:

"A recent writer notes that not long ago a large freighter became disabled in the Gulf of Mexico. It was equipped with space-telegraph apparatus; so instead of hoisting distress signals the captain began to send out wireless messages in all directions. 'We are disabled and need help,' he said, giving the location of the ship. Soon word was received from a distant vessel that the appeal had been heard and help was coming.

"Somewhat similar was the case of the whaleback steamer *City of Everett* towing a barge of oil from Sabine Bar, Texas, to New York. The steel door of a forward turret was torn off by the sea, a compartment was flooded and the ship became unmanageable. She was then about 150 miles from Port Arthur, Texas. From the wireless chart showing the routes of the gulf vessels the captain saw that the ships *Col. E. L. Drake* and *Maverick* were about due at Port Arthur. He sought to locate them by wireless. The message, however, was answered by the *Captain H. F. Lucas*, which was 50 miles distant. The *Everett* communicated her position, the *Lucas* did likewise, and they kept in communication until sighted. The disabled ship was then towed to the shelter of Ship Shoal, where she was repaired.

"By means of wireless the location of derelicts, a constant menace to navigation, becomes known. They can be avoided or destroyed. But a far more important aid to navigation is the distribution of storm warnings by wireless, particularly off Cape Hatteras, 'the Graveyard of Ships.' At this point and elsewhere on the coast the De Forest station each day sends out the weather indications from Washington. These warnings are sent into the air at random to be caught up by all ships equipped with wireless apparatus and relayed by them until there is a sort of continuous chain of warnings."

The wide scope of this use of wireless telegraphy appears from a notice in *The Electrical Review* (New York, July 28) of experiments carried on during two years past by Commander B. T. Walling, of the United States Navy. Says the paper:

"There is no doubt that, for the present at least, the most important use of wireless telegraphy is for transmitting messages across water. Whatever may be the future of the art, the need at present is for a reliable, powerful marine system. A good deal of interest therefore attaches to the present condition of wireless telegraphy when used at sea. . . . Commander Walling's . . . results, of course, varied with the apparatus and the power employed, and, no doubt, depended upon atmospheric conditions to a considerable extent. At times long distances were covered, messages being read, under favorable conditions, over distances of from 1,000 to 1,400 miles. During experiments conducted in January of the present year messages were received at Culebra Island, off Porto Rico, from the Atlantic fleet during several days. At times the sending vessel was over 1,100 miles distant. On one occasion the receiving station at Culebra was able to locate the relative positions of the different vessels of the fleet simply by the intensity and characteristics of the messages received. From these tests and others it is concluded that at the present time we have a transmitter sufficiently powerful for marine purposes; but as much can not be said respecting the receiver. Those employed on land are satisfactory, but those which may be used on a vessel can not be depended upon under all conditions.

"Commander Walling says that this apparatus should be capable of transmitting messages 1,000 miles without overstrain, and 500 miles surely under favorable conditions—for example, at night. It should be able to send a message at least 300 miles at any time of the night or day."

TO PATCH UP BARTHOLDI'S "LIBERTY."

THE recent appropriation of money by the Government to repair the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor has given rise to rumors that the statue is weak and liable to collapse, owing to corrosion of both the copper shell and its supporting steel frame. We are assured by S. D. V. Burr, writing in *The Iron Age* (New York, August 16), that this is not the case. He says:

"A close examination . . . fails to reveal any undue weakness in the structure, either in the foundation, steel-work, or copper shell. That the statue has a disreputable appearance, which is enhanced as the view becomes nearer, can not be gainsaid, but, as in many other instances, this is no indication of a corrupt character within.

"The surface of the statue is gradually assuming a verde-antique tint, a color that is now very popular as a finish for copper. But with the processes at present at work the color will never be evenly distributed. The surface is best described as being ringed, streaked, and striped, and even at a distance it is evident that the colors were laid on with too broad a brush, and further, they are not in harmony unless one approves of a mixture of iron rust and verdigris."

The holes in the copper shell, Mr. Burr tells us, are very few considering the great size of the statue, and are mostly in the body of the sheets and not where the image joins the framing. The shell is secured to the frame by copper straps, not by direct riveting. The holes appear to have been caused by impurities in the copper rather than any action similar to electrolysis. The writer goes on:

"The shell is made of ⅛-inch copper in as large sheets as could be handled. The supporting frame in the figure proper consists of four built-up corner posts, united by horizontal and diagonal members. The frame is provided with side extensions according to the contour of the figure. The shell is tied to the frame at short intervals, so that it is not self-supporting and there is no danger of buckling or distortion. This truss-work was designed by Mr. Eiffel of tower fame.

"The statue is anchored to the pedestal in a very simple and

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efficient way, the design of which was worked out by C. C. Schneider, at present consulting engineer of the American Bridge Company. . . . . .

"How much the entire framing has been injured by rust can only be ascertained by a minute examination of the whole structure. That corrosion has progressed so far as seriously to affect the strength of the structure is not probable, since the metal was well protected at the time of construction. But the impression that seems to prevail that the statue will last indefinitely because it is made of copper is an exceedingly dangerous one. With the appropriation made by the last Congress the entire work will be thoroughly overhauled and the metal surfaces protected wherever needed.

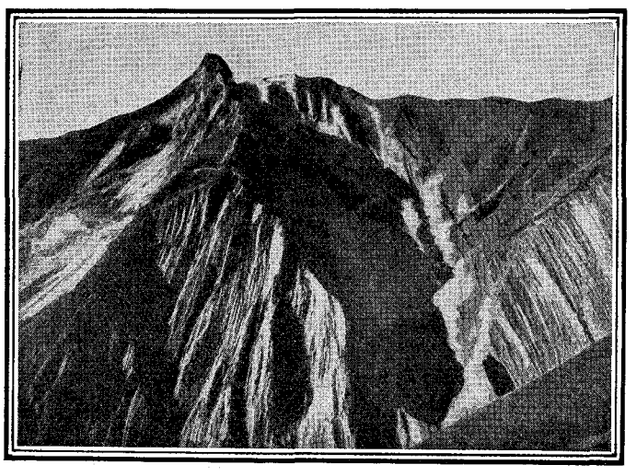
"The proposition to paint the outside of the statue has been received with marked disapproval, particularly by artists, who are enthusiastic over the greenish cast that the surface has acquired. But this color is in blotches, and under present conditions time will not remedy that fault. The image will be carefully cleaned, but it is not likely that it will ever be painted."

RAIN-MADE DESERTS.

THAT heavy rainfall can change a fertile land into a wilderness may seem at first sight incredible. Yet the most arid and infertile lands, those most deprived of vegetation, are not what are commonly known as "deserts," or even the arctic wastes with their snow and ice. "Desert" lands have their special fauna and flora, which are characteristic, tho poor. Abundance is absent, but so is absolute death. The Sahara, the desert of Sinai, our own "bad lands," and so on, each has its plants and its insects, while in polar regions the land has its plants and animals and the sea its fish. To find a region really sterile we must go to hill-tops or mountain summits swept by torrential rains. Says Paul Combes, who writes on this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"These summits are not necessarily at a great elevation; on the contrary, peaks protected by perpetual snow are more apt to shelter some rudimentary organisms than are naked rocks, incessantly and pitilessly washed by heavy rain. Here not a germ, not a spore may cling with any chance of survival. Automatically, at frequent intervals, the descending water sweeps away violently all trace of life. These downpours, which would fertilize the plains, kill and destroy everything on the summits where they fall, and transform them into a domain where no vital manifestation may show itself."

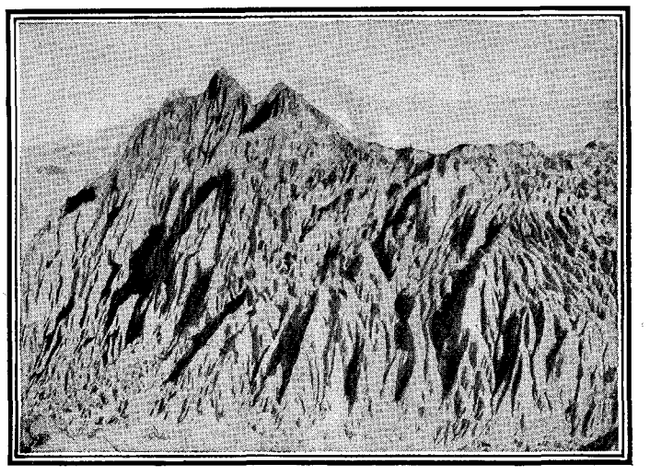
The writer presents two illustrations of regions thus made sterile by torrential rains—the gorge whence issues the torrent of



SOURCE OF THE TORRENT OF ST. JULIAN (SAVOY).

St. Julian, in the department of Savoy, France, and the clays of Mekran, Persia. The former embraces heights of between 8,000 and 8,500 feet and is not of great extent, but the latter are at a moderate elevation and extend over a considerable region. As long ago as the time of Alexander the Great, they were described as a vast graveyard, without the least trace of a living thing. Mr. Combes goes on to say:

"It may thus be shown unequivocally that in certain conditions



CLAY HILLS OF MEKRAN, PERSIA, CUT AND STERILIZED BY TORRENTIAL RAINS.

water may play the part of a terrible sterilizer. In the examples cited its action is chiefly mechanical, but its chemical action may be yet more considerable. Water is the greatest natural solvent. . . . Water washes everything, touches everything, impregnates everything. Nothing escapes it. Incessantly, everywhere, whatever it meets, is dissolved and finally deposited in the immense common receptacle of the oceanic basins.

"This constant washing continually modifies the chemical composition of the earth's surface, and it evidently does so to the detriment of the soil's fertility, since the substances that make a soil fertile are just those that are soluble in water. . . . This general sterilization is masked by local advantages. . . . A valley like that of the Nile, for instance, benefits by the substances brought down from regions nearer its source, but in the long run rivers are always carrying to the sea an enormous quantity of fertilizing material that is lost beyond recall.

"Thus the Tigris and Euphrates have carried into the Persian Gulf, without compensation, all the fertility of Mesopotamia, ruining powerful empires and destroying superb capitals like Nineveh and Babylon.

"What will become of the Nile valley when its river shall have so washed the rocks of Ethiopia that they have no more fertilizing mud to give it? Certainly such changes do not take place in the course of one or two generations; yet every rain that falls none the less does its part to prepare profound revolutions in the future history of civilization."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Coming Steel Car.—The following comment on the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad plans to use all-steel passenger coaches in its New York tunnel appears in the Springfield *Republican:*

"Of course the time is coming when the railroad-cars of the United States will be not only of steel frame and box, but steel and non-combustible material in every particular. A high official in the motive-power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad declares that all future passenger equipment of that road will be made of steel. There will be 1,000 of such cars ready when the New York tunnel is completed. Nor is this all. There are to be on that line some 500 Pullman cars, which will also be of completely non-combustible construction. It is at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad that the Pullman Company is now building the first all-steel sleeper ever constructed. The Pennsylvania's first all-steel car is worth describing, as it appears designed to adequately meet the popular demand for safety, so far as car-building can insure it:

"'The new car is non-collapsible. Its hidden frame is like a cantilever bridge suspended on the trucks as piers. This safety

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against telescoping is secured by the use of enormous steel girders, the principal feature in the body of the car being a central box girder 24 inches wide by 19 inches deep extending throughout the length of the coach. To show something of the effort made to make this car absolutely fireproof, it is only necessary to state that the flooring throughout the car and platform consists of an imitation of stone spread while in a plastic state over the steel plates of the car. The framing above the windows is composed of steel plates. The doors are composed of steel plates pressed into a shape imitating the wooden doors used in other cars, and filled with cork to deaden the sound. The roof is constructed of composite boards covered with copper sheathing. The inside lining consists of composite boards covered with fireproof paint.'"

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ELEMENTS.

THE present state of scientific opinion, among the best minds, on this old subject, which has gained new interest from the recent speculations following the discovery of radium, may be inferred from a recent discussion at this month's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The discussion, which was maintained throughout by speakers of high authority in physical science, is reported in brief in *The Electrical Review* (London, August 10). Says this paper:

"It was J. J. Thomson's great discovery that the stream of cathode rays consisted of corpuscles or electrons representing particles smaller than the smallest known atom, which first started the investigations that led to the belief that atoms were not really indivisible bodies. This led to Rutherford's theory of the disintegration of the radium atom. The final proof was given when Sir W. Ramsay, by exposing radium for three days in a closed tube, got enough helium to be detected by the spectroscope.

"Mr. Soddy proposed that the term atom should be applied to the new indivisible, and that the old atom should be called a simple molecule, but this suggestion was not well received by the chemists. The latter, as represented by Professor Tilden, are now reconciled to the breaking up of their ancient elements, but say that, for their purposes, the old ideas are good enough. . . . .

"An interesting proposition put forward by Mr. Soddy was that atoms may disintegrate without being radioactive. Rutherford, it appears, has discovered that the *alpha*-rays must have a velocity exceeding 10,000 miles per second before they will act on the photographic plate or ionize a gas. The *alpha* particles of radium, fortunately, have double this velocity, and are easily detected, but it is quite possible that many atoms in disintegrating may give off *alpha*-rays with a velocity of less than 10,000 miles per second. In that case there is no known means for proving that they are radioactive.

"It was pointed out that all radioactive substances must be rare, as they are continually disintegrating and being transmuted into other elements. Radium is transmuted in 2,000 years."

Much more was said in the discussion about the disintegration of atoms, we are told, than about their building up, tho the latter process is the real atomic evolution. There must have been some process of this kind at one time or another, the reporter remarks, as we can not imagine that the original radioactive atom existed from all eternity. The enormous pressures that exist in the interior of the earth are suggested as a probable cause of the formation of radioactive atoms, and if so, high pressures ought to have some influence on the rate of radioactivity. Says the writer:

"Professor Schuster described some experiments that he had made in this direction. He exposed radium to a pressure of 2,000 atmospheres, but no change in the rate of decay was observed. He also exposed radium to a temperature of 1,000° in his laboratory; in this case a slight change in the rate of decay was observed.

"Mr. Strutt considered that radioactivity that could not be detected by the ordinary test might be detected by the heat of self-bombardment. It is well known that radium remains permanently at a temperature higher than that of its surroundings. If gold, silver, iron, etc., are really radioactive they should exhibit the same peculiarity.

"It was suggested by Mr. Soddy that in the *x*-ray tube we had conditions where a radioactive transformation might be influenced by external energy, a large supply of electrical energy being concentrated on a small quantity of matter. In connection with this, some experiments made by J. J. Thomson were mentioned. As much as 10 cubic centimeters of air was fed into an *x*-ray tube during a period of three weeks, and this apparently disappeared completely from the inside of the tube. The tube, however, when weighed after the experiment, was found to be increased in weight by the amount of the weight of the air added. But no new element was discovered when the walls of the tube were examined spectroscopically. . . . . .

"Mr. Richardson was of the opinion that the instability which leads to radioactivity might be artificially produced, and cited some experiments made by Lenard at Kiel, which appeared to show that ultra-violet light had this effect. Experiments made at Cambridge showed that the same amount of *x*-rays absorbed give off different amounts of heat with different substances. This appeared to show that *x*-rays might be capable of pulling the trigger of radioactivity in the case of certain substances. He considered that the cost of the energy required to transmute lead into gold would be greater than the difference between the prices of lead and gold. There was therefore no encouragement to the modern alchemist to engage in this industry."

HOW NOT TO GROW HOME REMEDIES.

A WARNING against recent newspaper articles urging the profits to be gained by the cultivation of medicinal plants is issued by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, August). These articles, evidently written by persons having some knowledge of the subject, and recommending their readers to try growing ginseng, golden seal, the licorice plant, the opium poppy, or some other drug, are calculated to mislead the unwary, according to this paper, which notes that the subject has caught the attention of a number of the presidents of State pharmaceutical associations and forms the theme of recommendation in at least a half-dozen annual addresses this year. Says the writer:

"While we have no doubt that there are some of these vegetable drugs the cultivation of which might yield a moderate profit to an expert in the business, we do not believe that there is such a golden harvest awaiting the husbandman entering upon it, or anything like it. It is not like the American agriculturist or horticulturist to allow such opportunities to go begging. Plants that are really suitable to our soil and climate, and whose cultivation pays a profit, are at once taken hold of and utilized. Look at the peppermint industry, for instance, or that of celery; they needed no such artificial stimulus as is being given the 'culture of medicinal plants' in the daily press at present

"As we have stated, the articles are well written and display at least a book acquaintance with the subjects of which they treat. Run down the authorship of them and it will be found that they emanate generally from writers in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, tho some of them must be accredited to our over-zealous or green consuls to foreign countries. One of these, urging the cultivation of the opium poppy in this country and supplanting Turkish opium by home-raised, was recently thought of such value that it was telegraphed far and wide over the country —as if the culture of the poppy and gathering the opium crop had not been studied time and again by experts, to see if anything could be made from it here! No doubt there are places—Southern California especially—where the poppy will flourish, but the slow gathering of the crop of opium by hand will bar its cultivation as a crop in this country, at any rate until labor is far cheaper.

"We do not desire to seem censorious or to decry this desire of the Agricultural Department to 'show results.' The young college-bred men and women in its various bureaus must find something to make a show of earning their salaries. We do, however, wish to warn druggists of the nature of the information of this kind given to the daily press, and thus prevent any of them from being beguiled into investing in the culture of medicinal plants."

Oxygenated Drinks.—The substitution of oxygen for carbonic acid as the gaseous element in effervescent waters was suggested long ago and now seems likely to become a commercial

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reality. We are told by *La Nature* (Paris, July 7) that in France it is beginning to be used to give "life" to lemonade and similar beverages. Says this paper:

"These drinks are prepared simply, like seltzer water. . . . They come in bottles like ordinary lemon soda. Their use is very hygienic, especially in summer, and they are recommended to persons suffering from diabetes, anemia, etc. They stimulate the digestion. It is most probable that these oxygenated gaseous beverages will soon become familiar and that the public will receive them with the favor that they deserve."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF ENGLAND?

ENGLAND is smaller by 550 square miles than she was in the time of the Norman Conquest, and she is losing yearly a territory equal in size to Gibraltar. If this goes on, will the seas one day wash over the last crumbling bit of the "tight little isle"? Apparently its inhabitants are going to take no chances, for the Government is now taking steps to prevent if possible oceanic encroachment at any such rate as this. Says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 18):

"The shores of England are composed largely of clay, chalk, or friable rock which is easily eaten away by the waves of the ocean or the strong currents and tides along the coast. In consequence great stretches of the shore have been worn away and are constantly crumbling farther inland with each succeeding year. This gradual destruction has caused great damages to many towns situated on the seashore and has destroyed thousands of acres of valuable farming land. At certain locations, even within the memory of men still living, the sites of prosperous villages of former times are to-day covered by many fathoms of water, sometimes several miles from the present shore line.

"Coast erosion following severe storms within recent years has been so marked at many points on the English coast that after extended press discussion a parliamentary commission has been appointed thoroughly to investigate the subject, and if possible to devise means for the abatement of the injury. . . . There can be no doubt that coast erosion is causing serious loss of land at many points, particularly on the south and east coasts, notwithstanding that the areas gained artificially at other points almost compensate for it. It has been estimated that in the thousand years from 900 to 1900 an area of nearly 550 square miles has been worn away by the erosive action of the waves and ocean currents."

Geologists are of opinion, the writer tells us, that changes in the shore line of England are due almost purely to this action, and it is not believed that the subsidence and upheaval of the earth's crust are in any way responsible. To quote further:

"The material which is carried away after being eroded from the shore is either immediately borne to the deep sea in suspension or is washed along the coast in the form of littoral drift. It is hardly possible to estimate the respective proportions of the material which are thus disposed of, but these proportions may vary from 20 to 90 per cent. of the whole, tho it is hardly likely that the proportion carried out to deep water often approaches the latter figure.

"The question of coast protection is a difficult one, and the method in use at present, comprising the construction of walls and groins along certain areas, results of necessity in the depriving of the foreshore of the material which might otherwise gather there. Thus while a uniform system of protective walls and groins running from the walls out into the sea will, for the time being, largely prevent the erosion of the coast, it will nevertheless, by abating or largely decreasing the littoral drift, bring about the depletion of the foreshore and will ultimately cause the destruction of both protective walls and groins. The question of coast protection and reclamation presents engineering difficulties of no mean magnitude, and the overcoming of these difficulties will constitute an interesting phase of future engineering history, for we feel certain that English technical men and men of science will find successful means for combating the destructive power of the sea."

CASTING HOUSES OF CONCRETE.

AS reported in recent interviews in the daily press, Thomas A. Edison proposes that houses shall be cast in molds in one solid piece of concrete. In his enthusiasm the newspaper correspondent goes so far as to cast the house with fireplaces, mantels, bath-tubs, and even cement pipes for water and gas. "All this," says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (New York, September), "might be possible of accomplishment, but as improbable as it is unnecessary." This critic goes on to say:

"The idea is little more than an elaboration of things which are already well known in cement construction. Foundations for walls, smoke-stacks, heavy machinery, bridge piers, etc., cast in one solid piece of concrete, are being made every day. The steam railroads are making culverts, retaining-walls for track elevation, and even large arch bridges in one piece, or very large pieces, much larger than the material required for an eight- or ten-room house.

"Large buildings, including churches, theaters, and office buildings, are now being erected of cement reenforced with iron rods or strips. In these cases the molds are not made for the entire building, but for a few feet at a time. Edison places the cost of a set of molds for a house at $25,000, which can be used over and over again. Four days is allowed for the concrete pouring and setting.

"In process and principle the casting of a concrete house is little different from that of making 200-barrel jugs for cisterns. . . . The use of molds for making the foundations, outside walls, and partitions would seem to offer advantages for quick and cheap construction, as the mixing and elevating of the concrete would be done by power and the tamping by comparatively unskilled labor. Molds for making blocks, fence-posts, water-troughs, curbing, cisterns, and many other articles are already on the market. We may therefore expect the forms for a cottage in the near future."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE love of display and the desire to have something different from the 'hoi polloi' prevalent among the newly rich sometimes take peculiar forms," says *Telephony* (Chicago, August). "One of the queerest of these is the demand for a telephone different from those in common use. Silver mouthpieces, ivory receivers, and hand-carved boxes of rare and expensive woods are some of the elaborations called for. But to all such requests the telephone companies return a polite but firm refusal. Their plea is that the highest price that could be reasonably asked would not repay the time and expense in preparing new designs and providing extra parts. However, where there is a call for a telephone case to harmonize with the finish or color scheme of a certain room, telephone companies are willing to make concessions within certain limits."

REGARDING the illustration of a typewriter in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 18, and the accompanying statement that it is a picture of the *first* typewriter, Mr. R. C. Gill, chief of the model-room in the U. S. Patent Office, writes us as follows: "This illustration and statement have been going the rounds of the press for the past seven years and, as far as I know, without contradiction. The first disclosure of a complete and operative typewriting machine was in the American patent to Wm. A. Burt, of Detroit, Mich., dated July 23, 1829. The second typewriter is shown in the French patent to Projin, dated September 6, 1833. The third disclosure of a typewriter is in the American patent to Charles Thurber, of Worcester, Mass., dated August 26, 1843. The machine illustrated in THE DIGEST was patented by Robert I. P. Allen, of Farmedale, Ky., December 26, 1876. The statement that the chief of the model-room is endowed with such a wonderful memory is as far from being correct as was the statement about the typewriter."

"CELLAR fires are dreaded by firemen," says *The Journal of Fire* (New York, August), "and the frequency of these in the district south of 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, is one reason for the men's disliking to do duty in that section. This fact alone points out the seriousness of the situation, which is also indicated by the record of cellar fires and illustrated by the happenings of any such fire. The cellar fire is a problem by itself, and needs special treatment, and there is little doubt that the underwriters can do much to further its solution. It is an established custom to grant reductions in rate for the improvements in risks; and in line with this practise, a reduction could be granted that would induce property-owners to equip basements and cellars with proper appliances—for example, automatic sprinklers which are favored by underwriters, and which for the needs of the department could be dry lines to be supplied by the Fire-Department engines. Even dry sprinkler lines improve the fire conditions of buildings so materially that the saving in losses would quickly justify the reduced rate. Such action would not only be advantageous as an act of practical fire protection, but would also be of benefit as cooperating with the work of the Fire Department, particularly in the direction of using improved methods and appliances."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHY SOCIALISM SUCCEEDS WITH GERMAN CATHOLICS.

BY appealing to the people and not to the princes, the Roman Catholic Church in Germany sustains her power, says the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This example, he thinks, contains "many and many a lesson for Protestant pastors and for ecclesiastical statesmen," for, he adds, "the church in any country that stands with and for the common people is a church no enemy can dislodge."

As early as 1848, the writer points out, Rome saw that she must battle for her life with Liberalism and Socialism, and one of her bishops, Wilhelm von Ketteler, of Mayence, raised the standard of Catholic Christian Socialism in Germany. "He largely indorsed the Socialistic program of the day," says Dr. Bliss in *The Homiletic Review* (New York, September), "invoking State protection against the encroachments of irresponsible capitalists; but he held, that to endure, society must be founded on the rock of St. Peter. He pointed out the impotence of legislation to equalize property. Christianity alone, he taught, could put cooperative associations on a sound basis." The points which have become the program of the movement were advanced by Canon Moufang as early as 1871. We quote the writer's summary:

"(1) Legislative protection of the rights of labor; (2) pecuniary State subvention in aid of cooperative associations; (3) reduction of the burdens of taxation and military service; (4) restriction of the power of capital, and the removal of evils arising from usury and overspeculation. At the conferences of German Roman-Catholic societies at Breslau, in 1872; Aachen, 1873; Mainz, 1874; Schlesien, 1877; and especially at Düsseldorf in 1883 and Trier in 1887, the social question was very prominent. Gradually two wings developed: one tending to individualistic methods of reform and 'self-help,' etc.; the other calling for State action and much of the Socialist program. At Trier and Düsseldorf especially the latter wing showed itself in the majority. The rapid growth of the Social Democratic party in Germany has made it very difficult for the Catholic Socialists to maintain their hold on the workingman. Nevertheless in 1882 they had 110 representatives in the Reichstag, and in 1891 they counted 820 unions with 75,000 members."

The main strength of Catholic Socialism, says Dr. Bliss, lies in this widely spread system of organizations. Concerning the acitvities of these organizations in recent years we read:

"The Roman-Catholic population of the German Empire is only twenty millions to thirty-five million Protestants; and yet in the Reichstag the Roman-Catholic party, the so-called Center, has more delegates than any other party in the empire. It had in the last election one hundred seats, while the Socialists, who came next, had only eighty-two seats. Indeed, the Protestant Imperial Government has to depend for its majority on a coalition between the Roman-Catholic Center with the Liberals or Conservatives. In that situation Rome is in power both in the legislature and among the people. This is not to say, of course, that Rome can do anything she will. On the contrary, she only has this power on the implicit condition that she befriend the people's cause. But so long as she holds to that policy, she is practically impregnable from attack by the Government and from most attacks by the people. At a congress of German Catholics in Strasburg in August, 1905, Count Oppersdorf exhorted the Catholics to continue to develop this policy. He said, 'Let every Catholic in Germany be a friend to every one in need.' A church that pursues that policy can not be overthrown. Consequently, the Catholic Church in Germany goes into every humane movement. The Roman Catholic German Union for Works of Charity is a strong organization with 3,087 members and a very active life. There is also a strong Catholic propaganda and organization in Germany against the use of alcohol. Another organization is the Union of Catholic Women's Societies, which publishes an attractive organ, *The Christian Woman*. Besides these and other societies, avowedly Catholic, German Catholics enter into every humane movement of every kind where they can exert influence. For example, at the International Congress for the Protection of Labor held in Zurich, 1897, a very strong Catholic delegation was present, including many priests. The Congress received the papal approbation, and one of its three presidents was the Swiss Catholic leader Decurtins. So also with the International Congress for Labor Legislation held in Berlin, 1890, and in Brussels in 1897.

"Be it understood, too, that this German Catholic movement is deeply founded and ably led. It does not simply drift with the times. There are in Germany at least a dozen Roman-Catholic theological magazines, and these give much space to developing from the principles of Catholic theology the scientific application of social reforms. There are also many Catholic scientific and learned societies. With knowledge gained in these, the members go out to mingle in the general Catholic congresses, where bishops, priests, nobles, and representatives of all classes meet on equal terms. It may not be generally known that since 1888 hundreds of Catholic scientists from all parts of the world have met triannually in the 'International Congress of Catholic Scientists,' the meetings having taken place at Paris, Brussels, Freiburg, among other places. It will meet in Munich next year. General Catholic congresses for social reform are also common. Where is the Protestant denomination that shows similar activity?"

MR. WANAMAKER'S INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

CHURCH institutionalism is carried out in a unique manner by John Wanamaker among the poor of southwestern Philadelphia. The more especial features of Bethany Presbyterian Church, which grew out of a Sunday-school founded by Mr. Wanamaker when he was only twenty years old, are the present Sunday-school and the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. These institutions owe their success to the unique personality of their leader. In Mr. Wanamaker's case the personal relation between leader and members is carried to an extraordinary degree. A writer in *The Christian Herald* records the following rather remarkable fact:

"Mr. Wanamaker always remembers the men, women, and children of Bethany in his absences. He carries a little book in which are written the names and addresses of the 1,100 members of the Brotherhood, nearly all the 5,400 Sunday-school children, and nearly all of the 3,600 members of the church. These names are arranged alphabetically, and each day when he is traveling he sits down with his book, and, beginning the first day at the letter A, utters each name aloud and repeats to himself the individual circumstances of each in which prayer and help are otherwise needed. He continues this daily until he has exhausted the list. His idea in doing this is to recall to his mental vision the face of each. 'And thus,' said the one who told me this, 'no wonder Mr. Wanamaker knows us all by name, calls most of us by our first names—Tom, and Harry, and Jim—and remembers the particular troubles or joys of each.'"

Some facts in the history of Bethany are set down to show from what small beginnings arose this church with its adjunct institutions of Bethany Temple, a branch of Bethany; the Friendly Inn, a temporary home for friendless men; and the Penny Savings Bank, whose deposits from the poor amount to $750,000. We read:

"That first Sunday-school of Mr. Wanamaker's was started with two teachers and twenty-seven scholars, in the second story of a house on South Street, where now stands the beautiful Wanamaker Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library. From that small beginning, the Sunday-school system of Bethany has reached a membership to-day of over 5,400 (one of the largest, if not the largest, Sunday-schools in the country), while the Bethany church-membership has reached over 3,600.

"The story of the Bethany Sunday-school would not be complete without mention of Mr. Wanamaker's actual first step in its founding. His friend Dr. Chambers, a Presbyterian minister, was the young merchant's ideal of Christian manhood. Dr. Chambers told the young man that the latter should do active work among the poor. Accordingly, he gathered a handful of

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South-Street boys and formed them into a Sunday-school class, and taught them the Word. The gathering-place for the class was a shoemaker's shop, in which the cobbler's benches were used by both class and teacher as seats. Over that cobbler's shop two rooms in the second story were hired later, in which Bethany Sunday-school was organized by Mr. Wanamaker.

"Even before this, young Wanamaker had displayed the spirit of the active Christian, eager to help others. One Sunday, during the time when John Wanamaker worked as errand boy in a book-store, Dr. Chambers appealed to his own congregation for help in building a church suitable to their requirements. He told the congregation that if they could not give money, they might give goods. Thereupon a voice in the gallery, a boy's voice, was heard crying, 'I'll give a load of bricks from my father's brick-yard.' That started the donations that soon amounted to more than enough to build the church. And to account for the bricks, it might be explained that Mr. Wanamaker comes of two generations of obscure brickmakers in Philadelphia."

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER,
Millionaire merchant and superintendent of Bethany Sunday-school.

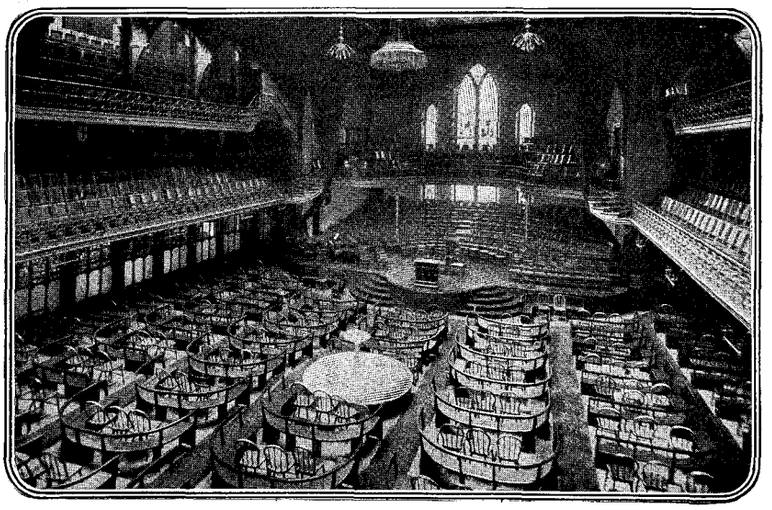
Sunday is a fully occupied day with Mr. Wanamaker. At nine o'clock he leads the meeting of the Bethany branch of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. This organization with a membership of 1,100 men is said to be Mr. Wanamaker's favorite aside from the Sunday-school. Of the remainder of his Sunday program we read:

"After church service, Mr. Wanamaker goes to his private office in the Bethany building for study. Here he decides what he is to say at the various afternoon services, and, by outlining, the form of presentation of his subjects. Then he goes to the church dining-room for his luncheon.

"It is now two o'clock, and Mr. Wanamaker goes to the meeting of the Bethany Tithemen, in a room in the top of the building, where hang many costly paintings presented to the church by its leading member, the paintings being, of course, all Biblical subjects. The tithemen represent the one thousand members of the Bible Union, the one thousand being divided into bands of ten, each ten represented by a titheman or, it may be, tithewoman. Mr. Wanamaker addresses the tithemen briefly. Then, at 2:30, he conducts the opening exercises of the great Sunday-school of which he is superintendent. Here he is at his best, for he loves the Sunday-school most of all. . . . Here in the main room (it is like a busy beehive) are six hundred scholars, and the main room is surrounded by eighteen class-rooms, with over 1,000 scholars. There is scarcely a communion when some of the members of this school do not connect themselves with the church. At 2:45 he addresses the Children's Department, and at three o'clock comes the meeting of the Bible Union, in the church proper. Here again he is the leader, and he explains the Gospel from the viewpoint of the optimist, telling the news that cheers and is full of hope, and expounding the philosophy of kindness. 'His treatment of the lesson,' said one of his followers, 'is popuar rather than critical. One wonders at the wealth of illustration, and how he can find time to superintend the largest retail business in the world, and yet make preparation for more addresses in a week than are given by a hard-working pastor.'

"After the meeting of the Bible Union, Mr. Wanamaker goes back to the Sunday-school to conduct the closing exercises. Then follows an 'After-Meeting' for visitors and strangers, also conducted by the same leader. . . . . .

"Thus ends his Sunday's work at Bethany. He has been on his feet almost constantly for eight hours. He has attended twelve meetings, has conducted eleven of them, and has delivered eleven addresses or talks. Such has been his Sunday work the year round for over fifty years, forty-eight of which have been devoted to work for the vast institution which he has upbuilt under the general name of Bethany."



ROOM OF BETHANY SUNDAY-SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA.
Its membership is 5,400.

Fecundity of the German Religious Press.—Tho Germany has long been known as the home of rationalism, its interest in religous problems is apparently unabated. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville, August 22) notes the fact that the monthly announcements of German publishers offer "theological studies in abundance, manuals for New-Testament study, technical studies in all the sciences, antiquarian books galore, but especially two kinds of publications, viz.: books of a practical religious nature and a perfect flood of anti-Romish literature." Commenting on the two latter-named *The Observer* says:

"A beautifully sweet collection of lyrics is announced, under the title 'Ein leben in Liedern,' of which the reviewer says, 'it has a bewitching power, which binds and compels to serious thought the soul of every one that touches it.' There are books with titles like these: 'I am the Lord, thy Healer,' 'Dewdrops from God's Word,' 'The Labor of Love,' etc. The mind may rebel against revelation, the poor, hungry soul proves again and again the truth of Augustine's words 'O Lord, my soul is created for Thee, and without Thee it can not exist.' When the mind wanders far away, the heart, in its need, is drawn to Him who

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alone can comfort in the hour of trouble. Here lies Germany's hope and that of all rationalistic Christendom. In the end the claims of the soul will outcry those of reason and compel men, however unwillingly, to listen to the voice of God, that speaks within.

"But especially in the anti-Romish literature it is proven that the great principles of the Reformation are not wholly dead in Germany. Rome is unchangeable. It moves like a glacier, slowly, irresistibly, with crushing power. Rationalism breaks down the old religious barriers, but it is keenly cognizant of the menace of Rome. Here are some of the titles of this department of literature: 'The claims of tolerance of the Center, in the light of the tolerance of the Roman Catholic Church,' 'Religion or Superstition,' 'Do the Jesuits belong in the German Empire?' 'Ultramontanism,' 'Modern Jesuitism,' etc. Not less than sixteen publications of this sort are announced in one month."

CATHOLIC PRESS CORRECTS A MISUNDERSTANDING.

THE situation produced by the Pope's encyclical forbidding the French ecclesiastical authorities to obey the French Separation law (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 25) seems to be misunderstood by certain sections of the American press. Such at least is the charge of the Roman-Catholic press against the secular papers. "A part of the American press," alleges the New York *Freeman's Journal* (August 25), "assume that the French Government has attempted to establish between the Church and State the same sort of relations which exist in the United States, and then proceed to criticize the Pope adversely for condemning a system which has worked so well in this country." Had "our able editors," *The Journal* continues, "gone to the trouble of informing themselves in regard to the measure enacted by the French Parliament on December 9, 1905, they would have learned that the word 'separation' is a glaring misnomer so far as the new law is concerned." *The Journal* adds further:

"Pius X. properly describes it when he declares that it is not a law of separation, but of persecution. Its framers from the outset had no intention of leaving the church severely alone in the way the United States Government does. That would be giving the church liberty to carry out her mission in her own way. It was for the purpose of impeding that mission in every possible manner that the law of December 9 was framed."

The Journal quotes the Boston *Transcript* as saying: "If the French clergy and the more extreme of the laity follow the dictates of the Vatican they are likely to receive little sympathy from the world, which has come to the conclusion that an independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent on the government for financial support." In reply *The Journal* says:

"We have quoted the above for the purpose of calling attention to the ignorance that is prevalent in many American newspaper offices in regard to the real character of the contest between Church and State that has been precipitated in France by the enactment of the miscalled 'Separation law.' The newspaper from which we quoted says: 'An independent church is better calculated to perform its appointed work than one which is dependent on the government for financial support.' Conceding that this as a general proposition is right, we ask what has it got to do with the present situation in France? May a church be called independent which is governed not according to its own constitution, but by rules forced upon it by outsiders who are its professed enemies? What would the Congregational churches of New England think of the sort of independence which would compel them to accept a form of church government abhorrent to them and framed by a body of men antagonistic to Congregationalism? Would not *The Transcript* be emphatic in its condemnation of such a proceeding? Surely our Boston contemporary will not undertake to say that what would be wrong if done in New England would be right if done in France?

"And by the way, it may be news to the Boston *Transcript* to learn that the 'financial support' to which it refers was not a gratuity from the French Government to the church. It was the discharge of an obligation assumed by France in the way of payment for church property confiscated during the French Revolution. The repudiation of this obligation places France in the position the United States Government would occupy if it refused to pay the principal and interest of the debt contracted in the prosecution of our Civil War."

The Journal alleges a similar misunderstanding on the part of the New York *Times*. In that paper we read:

"Wherein is the Catholic Church, under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic? And is it not notorious that nowhere in the world is the church making more progress, advancing more rapidly in numbers, in prosperity, and in power, than in these United States under the operation of the voluntary system? To all those to whom the facts of the case are known, and by whom they are dispassionately considered, the latest encyclical will be incomprehensible."

The Journal makes answer:

"One church is independent, the other is not; one is not hampered in its action by governmental interference; the other is; one may without let or hindrance on the part of the Federal or State governments organize in whatever manner it deems most conducive to carry on its work; the other must move along lines marked out in Paris, altho these lines lead directly to schism and ecclesiastical disorganization of every sort.

"Pius X. would offer no objection if the church in France were placed by the Government in the position in which the church in the United States finds itself. What he condemns is the attempt to fetter the church in France in a way which will render it extremely difficult to perform the work for which it was instituted. He has set forth the reasons of his opposition to the miscalled Separation law in language so plain that we are surprised that any American newspaper has read into his encyclical to the French bishops a meaning so contrary to what its august author intended. Pius X., we repeat, condemns the Separation law, not because it confers upon the church in France a status similar to that of the church in the United States, but because it aims at disrupting all ecclesiastical organization as a preliminary to uprooting Christianity from French soil."

Concurrence in this view is observable in *The Tablet* (London), which looks upon the situation thus created as one of the utmost gravity. To quote:

"The encyclical of Pius X. declared that the associations for public worship were 'placed in such a state of dependence upon civil authority that the ecclesiastical authority will clearly have no power over them.' That was a radical objection which was made all the stronger by the fact that the powers assigned to these associations were so precarious, so utterly at the mercy of the public authorities, that there could be no security for their continuance. Hence the present answer of a sorrowful *Non possumus* to the summons to form associations and make a trial of the law. For this the Government has only itself to blame. After manufacturing an occasion for bringing in a bill of separation, it deliberately proceeded to legislate on a matter involving the contract of the Concordat, in connection with which it was bound to afford the Holy See previous notification of its design and to dissolve the pact in consultation with it. But the French Government observed neither of these duties, preferring to legislate for the church whilst ignoring her. That alone was sufficient to raise the suspicion that the Government's object was oppression rather than freedom, and that suspicion finds overwhelming confirmation in the law as it has been passed. Had the law, whilst effecting separation, left the church free to do her work as in England and America, or had it even stopped short of imposing impossible conditions, she might have sorrowfully acquiesced. But the law as it stands is such as the church can not, without suicide, accept, and therefore no accommodation is possible. It is useless for its first article to declare that the Republic guarantees liberty of conscience and freedom of worship, if it deliberately proceeds to imprison the organization of religion within so many and such excessive restrictions as to make it impossible without demolishing the imprescriptible rights of the church and her children. The Pope's

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action will be denounced as impolitic intransigeance and a declaration of war on the democracy; but it is only true to say that, if war is to be, he is fighting the cause of religious liberty."

THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM JAMES.

AN empirical religious philosophy is attributed to the eminent psychologist of Harvard, Professor James, by the Rev. Eric S. Waterhouse in *The London Quarterly Review*. Professor James does not believe in religious rationalism, *i.e.*, in a theory of the supernatural based on *a-priori* arguments. Every man supplies his own arguments, and can cherish what "overbeliefs," *i.e.*, personal impressions and convictions, he chooses. Religion is, in fact, a matter of personal experience, and such experience varies with each individual. Mr. Waterhouse expounds Professor James's views on this point as follows:

"The religious philosophy of Professor James seems to be called into being by an impartial desire to give due attention to every shade in the prism of experience. By reason of this, he is brought into collision with the dogmatism of those scientists to whom a crucible and a test-tube are an ultimate measure of all that is. Against these, not without reason, he breaks a lance. A religious inquisition and heresy-hunt was a heavy enough yoke, but to be freed from that, only to be forced, with the pistol of physical science at one's head, to swear allegiance to the dogmas of this new holy office, is to change the service of Solomon for the service of Rehoboam.

"To any candid consideration, it is evident that the vast plenum of phenomena called Nature contains more material than can be enclosed in any system based on physical science only."

Breaking loose from the restrictions imposed upon thought by physical scientists, and averring that there is a wide realm of the Knowable which the instruments of the chemical laboratory can not test, Professor James, according to this writer, supports his position by an appeal to human experience. The "empirical manner" in which the Harvard psychologist "applies himself to his task" is thus described:

"For Professor James, it is from the fact of religious experience alone that conclusions can be drawn regarding the truth of that fact. He distrusts all *a-priori* methods, whether of philosophy or scholastic theism, to make religion objectively convincing, regarding feeling as the primary constituent of all religious belief, and philosophical attempts to construct a reason-compelling religion as springing from the natural desire to interpret and systematize this source. The prior feeling creates the attempt to explain. But feeling is not justified of her children, who deny their parentage, and cast themselves into the form of *a-priori* guaranties of the truth of religion, or philosophies of the absolute. No doubt the inspiration of these efforts is dislike of the subjective and individual aspect of feeling, and the desire to set the basis of religion in universal reason. *Solvitur ambulando*, thinks Professor James. The attempts of philosophy to banish discord and give convincing proofs have led to as many divergenices as can be found in the original feeling. The 'proofs' of formal theism, and the dogmas of systematic theology tend only to confirm, not to create, faith; to give beauty, but not birth, to our convictions."

These religious experiences induce us to believe in a god of goodness and personality and in the efficacy of prayer without the aid of exterior teaching or *a-priori* arguments. Mr. Waterhouse continues, expounding the views of the professor:

"Religious experience introduces us to a 'something more.' That something more is described by reference to that well-known psychological entity, the subconscious self, and, stated in the lowest terms possible, 'we have in the fact that the conscious person is continuous with a wider self, through which saving experiences come, a positive content of religious experience, which, as it seems to me, is literally and objectively true as far as it goes.' Beyond this is overbelief; but overbeliefs, tho they can be ignored for what after all is the purely theoretical purpose of seeking out the fundamental act of religious experience, are necessary in order that each may have somewhat with which to drape and color this naked and pale extract, and constitute it a practical and serviceable expression of religious life and activity. Indeed, 'the most interesting and valuable things about a man are his ideals and overbeliefs,' and as an example of the latter Professor James sets forth his own, 'of a somewhat pallid kind, as befits a critical philosopher'—which, briefly put (so at least a general survey of his writings would suggest), is in a god whose attributes are goodness and personality, and from whom there is an inflow of energy in the faith-state and prayer-state, an attitude to which Professor James holds, despite the fact that thereby he may be ranked as one of the 'piecemeal or crasser' supernaturalists, for he does not hesitate to say that, however repugnant to the 'scientific' spirit, such a hypothesis is most adequate to the facts, and upon this overbelief he is willing to make his 'personal venture.'"

It can not be denied that the psychological theory of religion put forth by the Harvard professor will be welcomed by the world. As Mr. Waterhouse says, it is emancipating, for what is conspicuous in the system of Professor James is the freedom which it affords to the individual, his idiosyncrasies, and the special and peculiar beliefs or impressions of religion which he derives from personal experience. "In effect Professor James's attitude is this—instead of ascending into the height with Hegel, or descending the depth with Schopenhauer, find the word nigh into thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart. Needless to say, Professor James's polemic is against transcendental reason rather than against reason, and he has surely the right, if he please, to disentangle himself from the meshwork of metaphysical cobwebs which the nineteenth century spun in such abundance, without being written down as the holder of an 'extravagant' position, who 'discredits reason,' and finds it no niche whatever within the sacred ark." To quote further:

"By recognizing religion as embodying a positive content that is true, and contending for the right of each to interpret that content as best he can, and in a manner valid for himself, he gives a freedom that transcendental methods conspicuously lack. For once having wound through the intricacies of the metaphysical maze to the center-compartment—or what we take as such—which is called God or the Absolute, it is no easy matter to find the way out again to the world of concrete religious fact, or to connect the absolute Deity with the relativities of our experience. Professor James's empiricism lacks theoretic universality, no doubt, but the bewildering crowd of overbeliefs it sanctions will none the less sooner or later settle themselves or be settled by the practical and common-sense tests of reason and experiment, which in the long run are bound to eliminate the fantastic and temporary, and establish those that can answer a lasting requirement. We do not need more. We may not be capable of more. An overbelief or system of overbeliefs that survives this process may lack the stamp of logical stringency, but is sufficient for practical purposes; and the philosophy of religion, together with all knowledge that seeks for the ultimate by way of the actual, must rest on its journey in provisional results and working hypotheses, the more so since its aim is practical rather than speculative."

THE *Year-Book* of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has just been issued, furnishes some interesting statistics. We quote a selection: 'The organization has enrolled more than 400,000 members in 1,761 branches. The total membership in 1866 was but 32,000; it is now 405,789; and in the same period the current receipts and expenditures have rolled up from $164,000 to $5,319,153, while the cost for its supervisory work (the State and International committees), to which is largely responsible the development of the organization has increased from $279 to $425,966, with an added foreign budget of $151,691. The North-American associations have 61 foreign secretaries in ten countries, besides a larger number of native secretaries, and sent out 18 new men last year. The net property has shown the unparalleled increase in one year of $4,887,000, making a total of $36,891,361 in value of real estate held, besides $4,794,360 pledges for new buildings now being erected in 150 cities. In the past year the amount of money actually received by associations for current expenses and buildings was over $10,000,000. Its membership is more widely distributed: the chief divisions being 80,501 railroad men, 53,256 students, 13,355 colored men, and large numbers of miners, soldiers, sailors, Indians, etc. In some associations over one hundred different occupations are represented. The number of secretaries and physical directors employed increased from 2,013 to 2,039, and 303 positions are temporarily vacant.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

MR. STOLYPINE'S FAILURE.

MR. STOLYPINE'S want of success in appointing a ministry that can control affairs in Russia is, according to the impartial press of Europe, the direct result of his own amiable spirit of vacillation. He gives interview after interview in which he announces his pacific intentions and denies that he desires the appointment of a military dictator. Meanwhile he has publicly snubbed Count Heyden, Prince Lyoff, and Mr. Stakhovitch, the Octoberists, who call themselves the party of pacific regeneration. Their manifesto published in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and other papers runs in part as follows:

"A strong monarchical power, popular representation, liberty based on the equal rights of all before the law are the conditions under which alone Russia can revive. All nationalities should enjoy the same rights, civil and political, in the empire. A sovereign power should create a conclusive law, binding on the Government, whose duty it is, without either arrogance or remissness, to wipe out the ancient order of things, which is degrading, and put in its place the institution of those liberties proclaimed October 30, 1905.

"Responsible ministers are the guaranty of consistent legislation and a sane executive. With regard to the agrarian question, our party considers that it should not shrink from advocating compulsory expropriation of a certain number of private estates, in order to supply permanent lots to the peasants.

"This group of the Douma calls itself the party of regeneration. It is opposed to violence and the arbitrary spirit in which violence originates. It is by the law alone, and in the law, that popular needs will find their just satisfaction."

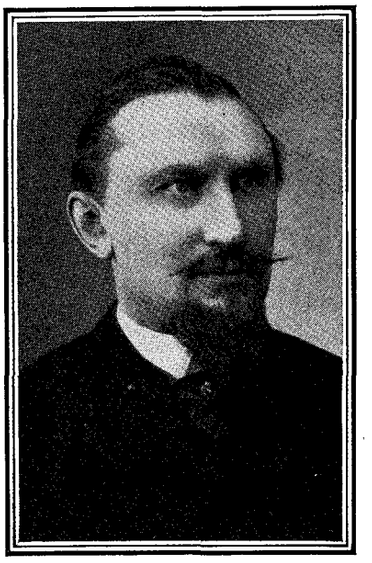
Yet when these moderate Octoberists demanded five places for their party in the Stolypine Cabinet the Prime Minister refused them, offering them but two. It was to have been expected, says Francis Charmes, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), that the Douma, and especially its moderate group, would have been called upon to supply ministers for the new Government. Mr. Stolypine has drawn upon the bureaucracy. To quote:

"There is only one minister whom we hear well spoken of, that is, Mr. Stolypine. Yet he is looking out in vain for colleagues, and what he has found are all of the bureaucracy. When the Douma was dissolved every one expected that in the lobbies of the Parliament would be found, ready to start forth, the members of a strong, bold Government. Such expectations were vain. The imperial ukase has killed the Douma. Let it be so, but the act still needs justification. Such a justification would imply the creation of a government which would declare: 'The Douma has not realized your expectations; we will do this in its place: We will grant the country liberty under another form; we will solve the agrarian problem.' . . . The Government, however, has done nothing of the sort. Mr. Stolypine has been contented with granting interview after interview. This has pleased the press. The interview is a means of publicity, not a method of government. We are compelled to declare that a great deal of time has been lost, which might have been better employed."

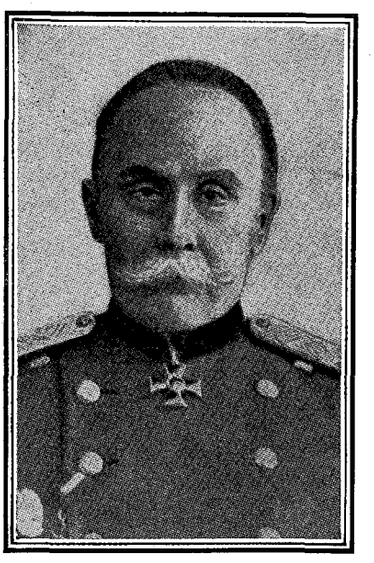
Mr. Stolypine has been playing a double game with the members of the Octoberist party, and trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, according to the London *Statist*. The following are the acute remarks of this great financial organ:

"The letters in which Count Heyden, Mr. Shipoff, and Prince Lyoff give their explanation of the negotiations with Mr. Stolypine regarding their entering into his Ministry make it quite clear that the Russian Prime Minister never had the intention to accept a parliamentary cabinet. He offered the three gentlemen named, as leaders of the most moderate section of the Reform party, two seats in the Cabinet. They replied that two was not sufficient, that they must have at least five, and that the Ministry of the Interior must be one. He added that if they were to enter the Administration their policy must be accepted as that of the Ministry, and published as such. In that policy they included a cabinet responsible to the Douma, equality of all persons before the law, the end once for all of arbitrary action by the Government and the bureaucracy, and expropriation of private landowners to the extent that would make possible a permanent settlement of the agrarian question. Mr. Stolypine refused these terms, and the negotiations came to an end. Obviously he desired to make the Russian public believe that he intended to enter upon a policy of reform. He hoped that the introduction into the Government of two moderate reformers would satisfy the public, and he knew at the same time that the entrance of only two would not really affect the character of the Government, which would remain frankly bureaucratic. On the other hand, the leaders of the moderate reform party felt that if they were to accept Mr. Stolypine's offer they would lose the confidence of even the most moderate of Liberals, they would confound themselves with the reactionaries, and would lose all influence. The result of the negotiations is to separate more clearly than ever the Liberal party from the bureaucrats."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

P. M. VON KAUFMANN,
Minister of Instruction.



I. G. SCHTEGLOVITIOFF,
Minister of Justice.



N. R. SCHAFFHAUFEN-SCHAUFUSS,
Minister of Public Works.

THREE BUREAUCRATIC MEMBERS OF MR. STOLYPINE'S ABORTIVE CABINET.

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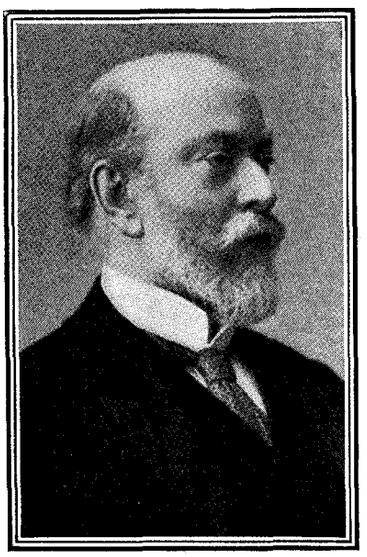


P. CH. VON SCHWANEBACK,
Controller-General.

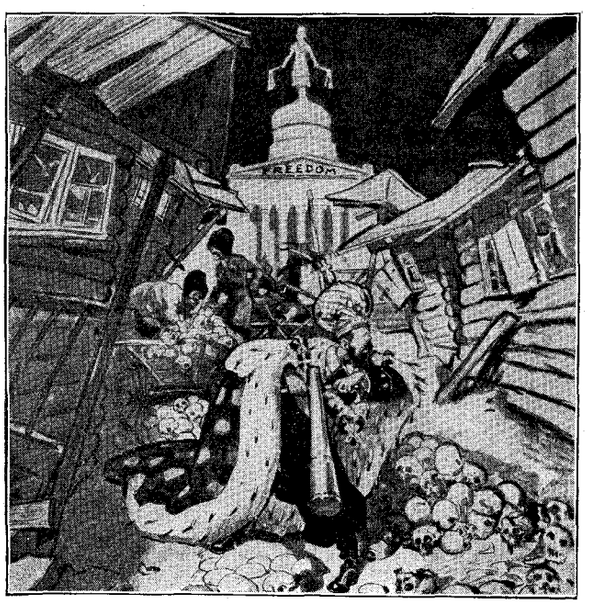
PRINCE VIRSILTCHIKOFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

W. K. KOBOVZEFF,
Finance Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STOLYPINE CABINET.

KINGS IN COUNCIL.

SINCE the Field of the Cloth of Gold, when two kings, "equal in luster," met to take counsel together, royal interviews have never been of much political import. Yet the meeting of Edward VII. and William II. at Friedrichshof has roused all the watch-dogs of the European press, asleep or awake, to express their hopes, fears, and expectations with regard to the result of the imperial conference. The affairs of Russia are to be settled, we are told. The bitter feeling between Germany and England over Morocco is to be allayed, we are elsewhere told. The meeting has no political significance whatever, declares a third authority. Yet all agree that it is in the interests of European peace that the German and British monarchs have at length come to something that resembles an understanding. The London *Times*, however, describes the meeting as "of the most informal kind, an ordinary meeting of courtesy to which no extraordinary political significance attaches." But on the contrary, *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) affirms that "important affairs of state will occupy the attention of the two sovereigns." Russian affairs, however, are not to be discussed by the royal kinsmen, announces *The Daily Telegraph* (London), but it is quite possible that the interview at Friedrichshof may have the effect of reducing the acerbity of criticism in the British and German press. More than that the friendliest interview could not bring to pass." *The Morning Post* (London) is of opinion that King Edward and Emperor William are actually bent on intervening with their advice in the affairs of Russia and says, "it is to be hoped that the present occasion may produce counsel to which the Emperor of Russia will listen, and which may have the effect of initiating a more promising régime in Russia than the present one of action and repression." The effect of the incident in reconciling England and Germany and in



THE WAY TO FREEDOM SHALL BE WELL AND SOLIDLY PAVED.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AUSTRO-GERMAN INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.
John Bull urges the frontier guard to go to the help of their neighbor; but, no; they don't want to soil their white pants.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

NICHOLAS GOES ON WITH HIS WORK, UNMOLESTED BY THE POLICE.

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promoting European peace is thus summarized by *The Tribune* (London):

"To remove as promptly and as completely as possible the stupid and unnecessary suspicions which of late years have clouded our relations with Germany was one of the objects which Liberals proposed to themselves on coming to power. We can hardly hope for such cordial cooperation and sympathy with the Germany of to-day as we are proud to have with France. . . . But if we must differ—and the extent of the difference is often exaggerated—at least we can differ with courtesy and without bitterness. The King's visit will help to emphasize the message of good-will conveyed in the reception of the German editors, and perhaps it may also smooth the way for the next meeting of The Hague Conference—a question which the King has deeply at heart."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks that the two sovereigns are sure to discuss Russia, but from different points of view. "Obviously," remarks this influential organ, "the two emperors will speak of the situation in Russia. But there is plain evidence that on this point their views do not agree. William II. is inclined to intervene by force, Edward VII. prefers more conciliatory measures. We can imagine how difficult they will find it to agree in the terms of a missive in which they will prescribe to the Czar the course he ought to take."

The German press express their satisfaction over the interview as auguring peace for Europe. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) speaks of King Edward's ability as a politician who has sometimes given Germany a "hard knot to disentangle," but while he need not be received with an ovation he is entitled to a respectful welcome. Thus:

"The interview, as is well known, has been planned for a long time. The King of England makes the visit in the interests of English foreign policy. We must not think therefore that anything disagreeable will crop up between the two monarchs. The German people have no reason for preparing a triumphal reception for their distinguished guest, but he may be sure that he will meet with nothing but polite and respectful greetings. King Edward has always declared, for some years past, that he desired to establish good relations between the English and German nations, and as a matter of fact he has made frequent efforts to arouse good feeling between them, and bring them to a better mutual understanding. For instance, it is only lately that he entertained the representatives of the German press, and the Municipal Councillors of Berlin."

BETWEEN GENTLEMEN.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA TO THE CZAR—"Be so kind as to tell me how I can become a constitutional monarch with a parliament."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

In a somewhat warmer and more cordial tone the *Reichsbote* (Berlin) speaks as follows:

"This time last year King Edward traversed Germany without saluting his nephew, while the English fleet was cruising in the Baltic. If this year the condition of things is changed there is much cause for congratulation. It is now plainly proved that after the *pourparlers* engaged in by King Edward and Mr. Delcassé, after the attempts made to isolate Germany, former good relations between the two countries have been reestablished. We do not desire to raise up any difficulties for England, we only ask that she allow us to pursue our course across the world without putting any obstacles in our path. If the meeting at Friedrichshof marks the end of England's Germanophobe policy, and the beginning of better relations with Germany, we shall sincerely rejoice."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* speaks far more positively of the termination of international animosity on the east and west shores of the North Sea and boldly declares:

"Germany and England may dispute for the palm of victory on the field of science; they may be rivals in trying to efface the frontiers that separate different nations. One thing is certain. They will never cross swords. Blood is thicker than water, and certainly thicker than ink."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONSTITUTION FOR PERSIA.

TO talk about a constitutional government in Persia is not the same thing as to talk about such a government in Europe. So the press of Europe seem to agree. An Oriental monarch like the Shah, we are reminded, has about the same ideas about a representative assembly as Nicholas II. has. Yet it may be true that Muzaffer-ed-Din is inclined to give his people more voice in the government of the country than they have hitherto enjoyed, possibly with the ulterior view of serving his own ends. The question has been put: Are the Persians to be any more favored with freedom than those who elected and those who sat in the late Russian Douma? Some papers think that it is really a consultative body the Persian monarch is about to convene. Others declare that he is in need of money, and Russia can lend him no more, and that he is thence calling upon his subjects to authorize the imposition of more taxes upon the people. In any case, says the London *Times*, the National Council will do good. Its members will include the six classes of the population, known as the notables. Each representative will be elected by members of the class to which he belongs. To quote *The Times* at length:

"Tho we are not likely to see parliamentary government established in Persia, the National Council may yet do good in many ways. It may effectively insist upon a redress of the most pressing grievances. It may bring forward some man of real power and character who, whether as grand vizier or even as shah—we believe there is a widespread popular superstition in Persia that Muzaffer-ed-Din is destined to be the last of the Kajar dynasty—will restore order and comparative prosperity to his country. More than once in the last few centuries Persia has been saved by men like the great Nadir Shah, or like Aga Mahomed Khan, the founder of the present dynasty. For us, our main interest, political and commercial alike, lies in the maintenance of a stable and, if possible, a progressive Government in Persia."

It is highly probable that the incident will be no more than an act of comic opera, according to certain journals. For instance, *The Daily Telegraph* (London) asks:

"Is it intended to be a parliament in earnest or a parliament *pour rire?* In the latter case, it would be an operatic episode intensely characteristic of the spirit of all politics up to the present moment in the land of Hajji Baba; in the former case it would be one of the most significant events in the whole history of the East."

The Daily News (London) regards the movement as at least

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MEMBERS OF THE RED GUARD OF FINLAND.

tending toward better government in Persia, to which country English bankers have lent considerable sums of money.

These views are thrown out of court by *The Spectator* (London), which does not believe in the parliamentary idea as possible of entertainment in Persia. The Shah's pockets are empty, Russia will advance no more rubles, and a new excuse for taxation has to be discovered. Thus:

"The Persians are tired of being robbed for the benefit of the Kajar family, who monopolize all high offices, and are in each province sovereign and tyrannical princes. Western scribes are writing nonsense about a Persian parliament. The Assembly of Notables just now decreed has not been demanded by the people, but has been called together by the Shah and his governing group in order that it may stand between the people and the throne, and, now that Russia can afford no more loans, may sanction some great increase in general taxation, or some loan which, thus apparently regular, may be subscribed by European financiers."

As characteristic of the views of Continental Europe on this point we may quote the well-informed *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thinks that "the influence of the movement toward more liberty in Russia is easily to be recognized in this political awakening of Persia." It is Russian rebellion against autocracy and the warning to autocrats contained in Russian revolutionary violence that prompt the Shah's action. The writer proceeds as follows:

"The Shah of Persia is to grant to his people a sort of constitution, not indeed such a constitution as they deserve and desire, but still a constitution. A parliament or national assembly is to be convoked at Teheran, consisting of representatives from among the princes, the clergy, the royal family, the nobility, the merchants, and trades-people. It is not intended that the people in general shall vote for these representatives, but each of these latter shall be elected by the group to which he belongs. The assembly shall discuss and pass decrees on all important matters, and there shall be freedom of speech on all subjects of reform. The first statesminister of the Shah shall propose the things to be dealt with and valify with his signature the needed legislation, over which he shall exercise the power of veto. The proceedings of the assembly must be approved of by the Shah. The assembly shall have no real legislative power, but shall be merely a consultative conference, as that outlined in Russia by Balygin."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSE OF RUSSIAN HOMICIDAL CRUELTY.

THE hideous and wanton cruelties, the massacre and spoliation, with the rise of the Red Guard, which have marked the first era of Russia's revolution, are not to be looked upon, says a German statesman, General von Lignitz, in the *Deutsche Revue*, as outcomes of inherent Russian character. The Russian people and their rulers are naturally humane. A complication of circumstances, he tells us, has brought about this frightful exhibition of brutal violence. It has been shown on the Government's side without real complicity of the Government, and on the side of the governed without the countenance of the population proper. It has been aggravated by the revolutionary violence and inconsistency of the Douma, and brought out also by the passionate agrarianism of the peasantry. To quote:

"In earlier times humanity in Russia was not a whit less general than in the countries of Western Europe. Alexander II. and even Nicholas II. seemed to add a new glory to their crown by their humane undertakings. That brutality which was the outcome of drunkenness among the lower classes only in exceptional cases was accompanied with bloodshed, for the Russian by nature is generally of a kindly disposition. Even in war unnecessary cruelty was frowned upon, and an ancient Russian proverb says, 'You must not hit a foe when he is down.' A great change has, however, come over the people through the influence of the revolutionary propaganda, as well as in consequence of the rancor raised by the numberless attempts at assassination which have occurred. These attempts have been made by the revolutionaries with cynical recklessness, and have destroyed many innocent victims. On the other hand, a number of weak sections of the Right have made fruitless efforts to restore the autocracy to its original standing, and this has roused the dregs of the people to a sort of counter-revolution, which has manifested itself in the brutalities of Tomsk, Odessa, Homel, Mologda, and Bialystok. Under plea of political activity for the Government, criminals of the ordinary sort reaped a rich harvest by acts of violence. It was easy for them to rob banks, kill bank messengers, and extort money by blackmail. One thing was certain: the cash thus obtained never flowed into the coffers of the Revolution, but remained in the hands of these criminals, who crossed the frontier to enjoy their spoil abroad."

Another thing which encouraged the revolutionaries in acts of

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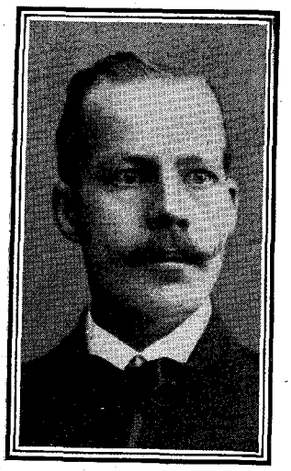
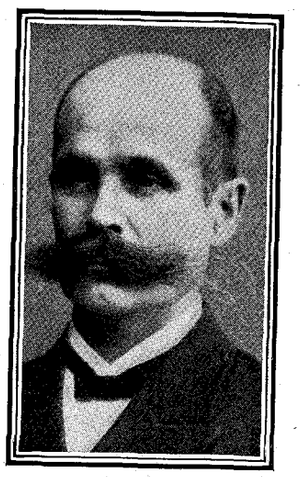


CAPTAIN LUOTO,
Chief of the Red Guard of Finland.



CAPTAIN KULK,
Ex-Chief of the Red Guard of Finland.

LEADERS OF REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

violence is illustrated in some detail by General Lignitz as follows:

"The criminals whose doings we have spoken of above expected to profit by the unconditional amnesty demanded by the Douma. This suggested to Professor Scherbatsch the question whether the bomb-throwers who assailed the St. Petersburg Deputies Herzentem and Vinauer were to enjoy the benefit of the amnesty. The Douma by an overwhelming majority passed a measure in favor of abolishing the death penalty at the very moment that the Revolutionaries were passing sentences of death in the most relentless terms, not only upon officials and soldiers, but even upon their fellow revolutionaries when these faltered in following their leaders' resort to extreme measures. The news of the *attentat* on Admiral Dubassoff, Governor-General of Moscow, by which many innocent people were killed, was greeted in the Douma with enthusiastic applause. A motion condemning these political murders was defeated in that assembly. The parliamentary majority in Russia is therefore involved in complicity with any further acts of revolutionary cruelty; they have become, as a journal justly observed, 'defenders of the argument of bloodshed!'"

But behind the Douma were the peasantry and in some cases even the soldiers. The peasants believed that blood alone would purchase for them the land they longed for, says General Lignitz, and adds that "It was not to be expected that the rabid revolutionaries would ever come to reason, for at their back stood a short-sighted peasantry hungering for the land. Wider and wider among the population was spreading the idea that the power of police and bureaucracy could eventually be overcome by bloody deeds of violence." Even the army and navy sometimes caught the infection of unjust and ignoble bloodshed and violence, and "soldiers, who joined with hooligans in acts of murder and robbery, yielded to the enticements of the Revolutionaries when the prospect of greater booty and of more land was laid before them, for 90 per cent. of the soldiers are of the same degree of intelligence and possess the same instincts and the same natural tendency to brutality as the masses of the peasantry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH PRESS ON SPELLING REFORM.

THE English press turns with something like foaming mouth and flashing eyes on President Roosevelt's proposal to adopt the new spelling. He who has so long been the darling object of British eulogy is now an "anarchist," a "tireless innovator," a man "jellus of Julius Sezer, who left his mark on the kalinder." Mr. Roosevelt is reminded that in literature "the United States still remains a province of England." Bernard Shaw is a faithful spokesman of the Fourth Estate when he declares, as reported in the London dailies, "it took the combined efforts of Peter the Great, Julius Cæsar, and Pope Gregory to revise the calendar. How, therefore, can Carnegie, with all his millions, even possibly with the assistance of Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, hope to revise the English language?"

The Evening News (London) grows ironical and observes: "We quite see the justice of the contention that the Declaration of Independence should apply to the language as well as to the States. Americans are Americans, and they have a perfect right to do what they will with the words they use, as they have to manipulate the stock-market according to their inclinations."

But fury seizes *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), which says savagely that "the sort of man who so interferes with the standard rules of grammar and spelling as to worry more than his immediate circle of friends and relations is an anarchist."

In a serious but supercilious article of considerable elaboration the London *Globe* thus delivers itself:

"We have no desire to belittle American achievement, and we are even content to admit that Walt Whitman wrote poetry, if that will smooth matters, but we must venture to point out that in literature the United States still remains a province of England."

Travestying the style of the spelling reforms *The Sun* (London) enriches its editorial columns with the following burlesque:

"We reely think Ruzvelt and his frends mite leve us our own langwige. They have not left us much else. In sum instances it may be puzling, espeshuly to a foriner and an imature skoolboy, but its orthografy has a sertin historikal valu and we do not like to part with it. Of kors if Ruzvelt, backed up by Karnegi, sez we hav got to reform our speling we shal hav to, and that wil be the end of it, for Karnegi has awl the dollers and Ruzvelt has awl the branes, but awl the same it wil be dasht hard lines."

The same tone of condemnation characterizes the utterances of the London papers *Star*, *Evening Standard*, and *Observer*. Dr. Henry Sweet, the eminent philologist, is reported in *The Standard* as saying, "I don't like these partial reforms. Either let the language alone, or else reform it radically with a new alphabet," and Dr. Emil Reich, the well-known lecturer on Plato, declares: "Roosevelt's plan breathes that scorn of history which is natural in a nation of yesterday, but is not acceptable to the old historic English nation."

THE Berlin correspondent of *The Daily News* (London) gives some interesting details of the new type of battle-ship which is to be the German answer to the British *Dreadnought*. He writes: "These vessels, of which the *Deutschland* is to be the type, will be larger in size (19,000 tons displacement, as against 18,000) than the British ships. Instead of ten twelve-inch guns of 45 calibers, or 45 feet long, they will carry sixteen eleven-inch guns of 50 calibers, or 45 feet 10 inches long. Of these formidable giants, two are to be laid down this year and two next, and they will be built as fast as their British rivals. This, then, is Germany's reply to our inept invitation to reduce naval armament."

THE CLERGY BOLDLY CHARGE THE ROOSTER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BUT THE BIRD CROWS LOUD AFTER PUTTING THEM TO DISASTROUS ROUT. —*Fischietto* (Turin).

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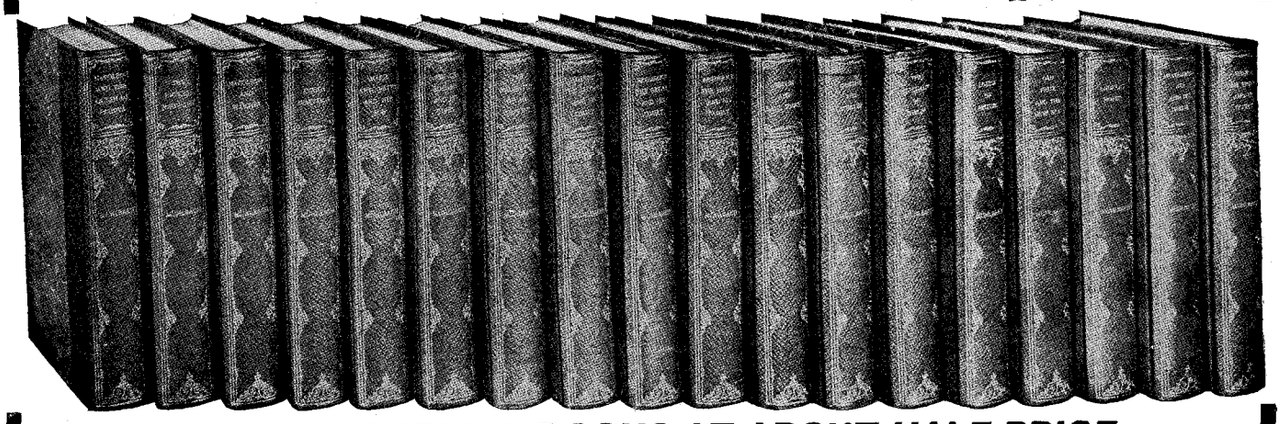

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Hey-Day.

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Come and go a-berrying,
Would you wiser be!
Come and learn that everything
Younger is than we—

We who almost dared to think
In our wearying
There were no more springs to drink,
No more pails to swing!

We were dusty with our books.
Come and let us go
Out among the lyric brooks,
Where the verses grow.

Where the world is one delight
Made of many a song
Lasting till the nod of night,
Lovely all day long.

Till the smallest glimmering nook
Holds the moon in glory;
And the heavens are the book
And the stars the story!

There the peaceful earth is sweet,
Either way it lies—
Under unacquainted feet
Or on tired eyes.

—*From The Century* (September).

To Myrtalé.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Myrtalé, when I am gone
(Who was once Anacreon),
Lay these annals of my heart
In some secret shrine apart;
Into it put all my sighs,
All my lover's litanies,
All my vows and protestations,
All my jealous accusations,
All my hopes and all my fears,
All the tribute of my tears.—
Let it all be there inurned,
All my passion as it burned;
Label it, when I am gone,
"Ashes of Anacreon."

—*From Harper's Magazine* (September).

Two Counselors.

BY DORA READ GOODALE.

A cobweb on life's alpine slope
Man's sunward path appears:
Youth cries, "Take counsel of your hope!"
Age whispers, "Heed your fears!"

From Lippincott's Magazine (September).

PERSONAL.

A Literary Financier.—Harry Thurston Peck contributes to the September *Bookman* a sketch of the life of N. P. Willis. Among other things which he finds worthy of particular mention is the pioneer struggle of Willis, among American writers, to obtain commensurate remuneration for literary excellence. "He is one of the very first American writers," says Mr. Peck, "who made a living by his pen, and not merely a living, but a very good one." His successful consolidation of financial and literary genius is thus outlined:

He ought to be a sort of patron saint for those who write for magazines. Such writing was not remunerative before Willis, by his cleverness, compelled the publishers to send him liberal checks. *The North American Review*, when founded, paid its most eminent contributors at the rate of two dollars

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These bonds are guaranteed by the American Guaranty Co., of Chicago, and are of two denominations, $500 and $250. Interest coupons are paid semi-annually.

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The above statement shows that the increased capitalization could have been carried in the past, and on the increased business at advanced prices the earnings for the next year should be at least double the amount above.

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—LIT. DIGEST, Sept. 8, '06

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per page of about 1,000 words. Willis, even while a boy at Yale, got more than that. Later, when he received $50 for four small printed pages of contributed matter, he made a new "record" among his brethren of the periodical press. It seems small enough in these days, but it was astonishing then. When Robert Bonner of the old New York *Ledger* sent Willis $100 for a short poem, there was more stir made than when, years afterward, *St. Nicholas* was said to have sent Tennyson $1,000 for a shorter one. In fact, Willis lived well all his life, with no source of supply save his ink-bottle and his pen. When he first went abroad, in 1831, it was with only $500 as his sole fortune, and a promise of ten dollars for every letter that he should write for the New York *Mirror*—not more, however, than one each week. In Europe, Willis lived with nobles and gentlemen, dined at ease with kings, consorted with the greatest in whatever land he visited, paid his way, married, returned home, purchased an estate, received what was then the handsome revenue of $7,500 annually, entertained lavishly, went everywhere—and all by the magic of his pen, in a country which had but half awakened to an appreciation of literature, and which was hungry only after newspapers.

Dutchmen to Spare.—The accidental shooting of Lieutenant England, of the United States Navy, by French soldiers at target practise, on July 28, recalled to Rear Admiral Coghlan the following incident which the Chicago *Inter Ocean* publishes:

When Admiral Farragut was cruising in Europe after the Civil War, on the famous old warship *Franklin*, at one of the European ports he gave orders for firing a salute to a Dutch man-of-war.

The gunners sprang to their positions to carry out the order, but unfortunately one of the men forgot to take out the iron tompion, which is the name of the stopper or plug which is used when a heavy piece of ordnance is not in use. This tompion weighed 22 pounds, and when the gun was fired went hurlting through the air, a tremendously deadly missile. It flew across the path of a Dutch vessel and carried off the heads of two Dutch sailors.

Admiral Farragut at once sent an officer from the *Franklin* to the Dutch ship with his most abject apologies and an offer to make whatever reparation it was thought was adequate. The Dutch admiral,

BOY BUILDING

Right Food Makes Fine Boys

Many people have questioned the truthfulness of the statement that the brain can be really nourished and built up from some particular kind of food.

Experience is better than any kind of theory.

The wife of a prominent legislator in Kentucky says: "A woman of my acquaintance was in a badly run-down condition at the time she became a mother, and at three months of age the child was a mite of humanity pitiful to look upon, with no more brain development than a monkey.

"About the time I speak of when the child was three months old the mother began feeding him Grape Nuts.

"In ten days it was plain that a change was taking place and in a few weeks the boy became rosy, healthy and rounded out.

"He is now five years old and his food this entire time has been Grape-Nuts and cream. He seldom ever takes any other kind of food.

"It is a splendid illustration of the fact that selected food can produce results, for this boy is perfectly formed, has a beautiful body and arms and legs of a young athlete, while his head and brain development appears perfect, and he is as bright and intelligent as can be.

"I cannot comprehend a better illustration of the truth of the claim made for Grape-Nuts, that it is a brain and body builder." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Franklin Cars for 1907

All models have new, larger and more luxurious bodies, larger wheels and longer wheel-bases, without increased weight; automatic gear-change; and absolutely quiet engine.

No change whatever has been made in the distinctive Franklin engineering, design or construction. Their correctness has been demonstrated during the past season more triumphantly than ever. But, in these 1907 models, the abundant, net, always available Franklin power, Franklin economy, and Franklin comfort, are carried to the highest point.

Type G Four-Cylinder Light Touring-Car $1850

Four passengers. 12 "Franklin horse-power." Three-speed sliding-gear transmission. Shaft-drive. 35 miles per hour. 1400 pounds.
The most popular of all family cars. Light, strong, and in performance equal to any "twenty." The only small four-cylinder touring-car made in America.

Type D Four-Cylinder Touring-Car $2800

Five passengers. 20 "Franklin horse-power." Three-speed sliding-gear transmission. Shaft-drive. 45 miles per hour. 1900 pounds.
The ablest and most luxuriously comfortable on American roads, of all four-cylinder cars.

Type H Six-Cylinder Touring-Car $4000

Seven passengers. 30 "Franklin horse-power." Three-speed sliding-gear transmission. Shaft-drive. 50 miles per hour. 2200 pounds.
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Write for 1907 catalogue, showing above models, and shaft-driven runabout, landaulet and limousine.

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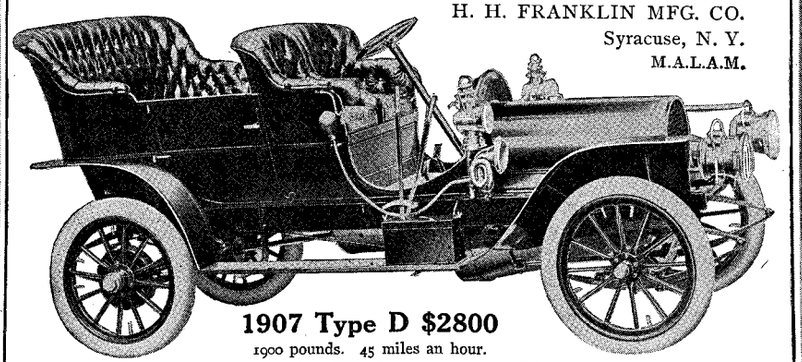

1907 Type D $2800
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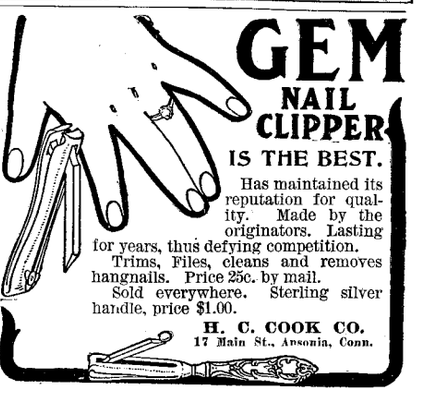

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"WORTH" CUSHION SOLE SHOE.

"It fits the foot at once.
"There is absolute rest to every nerve in the foot.
"There is an equal weight distribution.
"The foot moulds the cushion as it would wax—at once
"The foot form is established and retained from the first time your weight rests on the shoe.
"The materials are made only for this shoe.
"It's a shoe built to fit the foot—stay comfortable—retain its shape—and endure.
"It's waterproof.
"The porous insole allows circulation.
"Prevents perspiration—
"It's dry.

Ask your dealer for the Worth Cushion Sole Shoe—Insist on having it—Write for catalog if he hasn't the shoes.

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Ladies' Juliets or slippers are worth much more if they carry the Heart Trade-mark Elastic.

Warranted to outwear the shoe or we will replace it free of expense to you.

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while accepting the apology, returned an answer to the American that would probably be called heartless in these times, when the enlisted force of each navy has a higher place in the popular regard than it had in those days, perhaps. The Dutch admiral requested Admiral Farragut to lose no sleep over the accident, closing with these words, "His Majesty has plenty of Dutchmen."

The incident was closed then and there. Tradition records that the cold-bloodedness of the Dutchman's reply jarred the famous American, whose calmness all the guns in the forts at Mobile could not disturb.

Roses and Nightingales.—"Of all the auctioneers who have swayed the hammer from the days of Augustus Cæsar to the present time," says the *Saturday Evening Post*, "the most famous was George Robins of London." Of his exceptional ability we are informed further by the writer:

To a fine person, we are told, he added mind, education, and a rare knowledge of men. He made the sale of a library a continuous literary lecture. Possessing rare elocutionary gifts; reading with exquisite taste passages from the books he was selling, with brief biographies and criticisms of their authors; reciting hexameters from Greek and Roman classics, and reading passages from humorous writers with a tone and air so ludicrous as to set the room in a roar of laughter, he often won higher prices for books than those obtained at the shops. An amusing example of his adroitness in extolling an estate is the language with which he once closed a highly-colored description of one he was selling. For a few moments he paused, and then said:

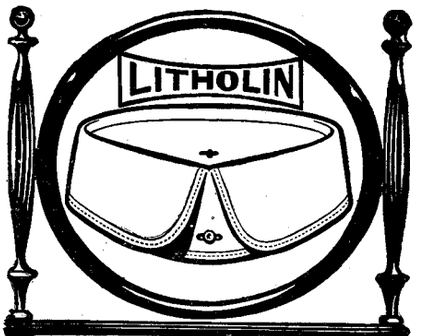
"And now, gentlemen, having given a truthful description of this magnificent estate, candor compels me to allow that it has two drawbacks: the litter of the rose-leaves and the noise of the nightingales."

A Professional Funny Man.—The best humorists are often melancholy men in outward appearance, we are told, but lest we gather from that that the making of jokes tends to sober the spirit, *The Home Magazine* furnishes us with some sidelights on the personality of one famous "jokesmith." Says this paper:

Inventor, manufacturer, philosopher, philanthropist, are some of the titles to which Edwin A. Oliver is entitled, altho he is commonly called a "jokesmith" or the "funny man" of the Yonkers *Statesman*. To quote Mr. Oliver, he lives "in the largest city next to New York." That is a geographical joke, one of 75,000 of various kinds and descriptions about which Mr. Oliver thinks seriously before he smiles as it comes to him and he jots it down. He informs you that he was twenty-eight years old in May, but to what year he refers he does not say. "Why, I might just as well tell you how old I am," he answers when you ask. Having perpetrated a number of mother-in-law jokes that have found their way into the hearts of thousands of American homes, Mr. Oliver remains single. Few men have really done more than he to make the world better by making the people happier. His jokes have been disbursed with a lavish hand, as tho the treasury of fun was inexhaustible, and the philosophy of his wit and his philanthropic bestowals of typographical smiles have made him a benefactor of genuine worth.

China's "Financial Pilot."—The recent rumor, alleging the intended withdrawal from China of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, has caused considerable comment in the press. The unique position which he has filled for nearly half a century so admirably, is the subject of an article in the September *Review of Reviews*, from which the following is taken:

Whether or not the time has come for China to take charge of her own business, the story of Sir Robert Hart and his work will continue to be the



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story of the empire's rise from commercial depravity.

Out of nothing the British reorganizer built up a system unsurpassed by any machine of its kind in the world. When he went to China in 1854 as a student interpreter in the Hongkong consulate, just after he had been graduated from Queen's College in Belfast, only the single port of Shanghai was included in the customs service. Nine years later, when he became inspector-general at the age of twenty-eight, there were but five ports under the department. The foreign commissioners, appointed at the request of the merchants of Shanghai after the Taiping rebellion of the early fifties, had hardly made a start toward rescuing the service from the chaos of native control.

Having mastered the Chinese language and familiarized himself with local conditions during four years of work as a deputy in the service, which he had entered after obtaining special permission to resign his British consular post in 1859, the Inspector-General set about the gigantic task of creating a modern business organization amid surroundings of superstition, ignorance, prejudice, and dishonesty. The results of his labors are known. How he accomplished them has not been explained, for his modesty is proportionate to his achievements.

In less than two decades he had become necessary to China. The Government recognized him as the helmsman of the only branch from which it could expect revenues honestly collected and sure to materialize. He was rewarded with decorations of rank that made him equal to the highest mandarins. Gradually his authority extended beyond the customs. He became the financial pilot of the empire. In matters of foreign policy and trade his word was law. The Dowager-Empress, Tsi-An, despot of the imperial court, bowed to his judgment. When the Tsungli-Yamen authorized a treaty or instituted a public improvement, altho its decrees made no mention of the British censor's name, the author of the treaty or the inventor of the innovation was Sir Robert Hart; and when some one must be found to put into effect the new plan, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs was the only man fitted for the responsibility.

Without relaxing his watchfulness over the customs service, which grew rapidly until it embraced all the ports of entry along the 4,000 miles of coast line, he undertook and perfected the Government's system of lighthouses on ocean and rivers, organized and directed an armed fleet patrolling the water of the empire for protection against smugglers, arranged

GOOD AND HARD

Results of Excessive Coffee Drinking,

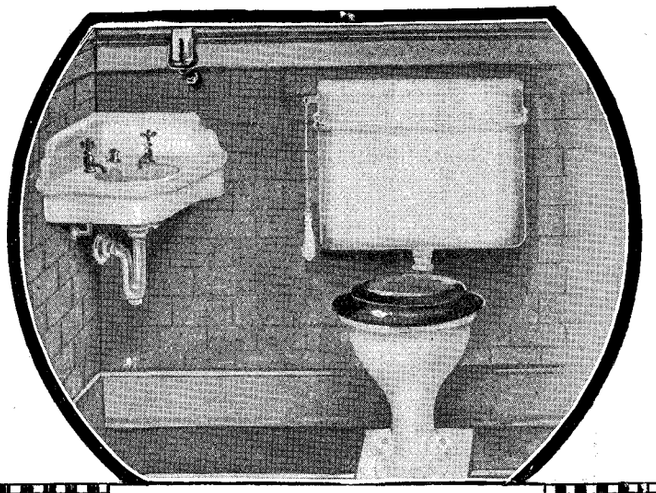
It is remarkable what suffering some persons put up with just to satisfy an appetite for something.

A Mich. woman says: "I had been using coffee since I was old enough to have a cup of my own at the table, and from it I have suffered agony hundreds of times in the years past.

"My trouble first began in the form of bilious colic, coming on every few weeks and almost ending my life. At every attack for 8 years I suffered in this way. I used to pray for death to relieve me from my suffering. I had also attacks of sick headache, and began to suffer from catarrh of the stomach, and of course awful dyspepsia.

"For about a year I lived on crackers and water. Believing that coffee was the cause of all this suffering, I finally quit it and began to use Postum Food Coffee. It agreed with my stomach, my troubles have left me and I am fast gaining my health under its use.

"No wonder I condemn coffee and tea. No one could be in a much more critical condition than I was from the use of coffee. Some doctors pronounced it cancer, others ulceration, but none gave me any relief. But since I stopped coffee and began Postum I am getting well so fast I can heartily recommend it for all who suffer as I did." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."



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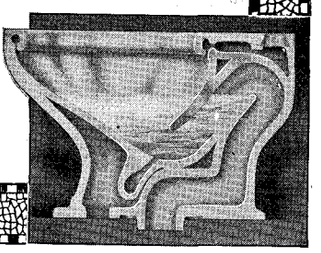

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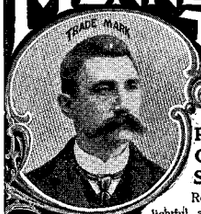

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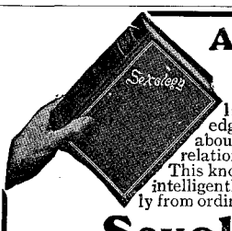

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(Illustrated)

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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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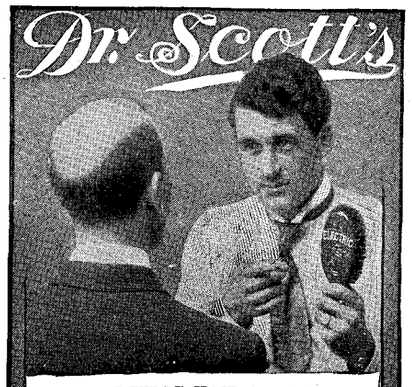

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Something Lacking.—One of the richest gold finds in Australia was made by a boy who picked up a stone to throw at a crow, and noticed that there was gold in the stone.

When he reported the fact to the local government officer, says the author of "The Romance of Mining," the warden endeavored to notify the Governor by telegraph. He was, however, too excited to be rational.

"A boy picked up a stone to throw at a crow," he wired, and the amazed official, unable to guess what there was of significance in the event, replied:

"Yes; and what happened to the crow?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Rude Haste.—They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a catboat and had taken her out to show her how well he could handle a boat, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind came, and he shouted in no uncertain tone, "Let go the sheet!" No response. Then again, "Let go that sheet, quick!" Still no movement. A few minutes after, when both were clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat, he said:

"Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?"

"I would have," said the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."—*New York Evening Post.*

Summer Size.—CLERK—"What kind of a hammock do you want, miss?"

SUMMER GIRL—"Oh, a little one. Just about big enough for one—but—er—strong enough for two."—*Life.*

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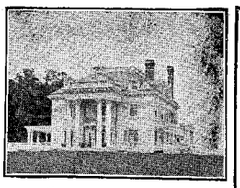
Ever Cherished. Chapter Three.

August passes. Girl no more.
Likewise diamond. Chapter Four.

Young man wakens. Heart to mend.
Love next season? NO! The End.
—*Judge.*



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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

August 25.—Twenty-seven persons are killed and thirty-three injured by an unsuccessful attempt to kill Russian Premier Stolypin in his summer villa. A daughter and son of the Premier and two of the four conspirators are among the victims.

London newspapers ridicule President Roosevelt's declaration for reformed spelling.

August 26.—General Min, commander of the Senimorsky Grand Regiment, is shot and killed by a girl in the railway station at Peterhof; the assassin is caught. The Social Revolutionists to whom she belonged issue a proclamation threatening hundreds of such murders unless the government changes its policy.

August 27.—The Cuban Government issues a proclamation of amnesty for thirty days for the revolutionists.

General von Liarliarski, acting Military Governor of Warsaw, is shot dead by a revolutionist while riding in a cab in that city.

The Czar issues a ukase ordering the distribution of crown appanages among the peasants, hoping thus to win their support.

August 28.—Walter Wellman abandons his intention of trying to reach the North Pole by airship this year. His reason is the lateness of the season which the delays on his apparatus have caused.

King Alfonso issues a decree restoring the right of civil marriage in Spain, in spite of the papal protest.

August 29.—William Frederick Francis Joseph Christian Olaf, son of the Crown Prince of Germany is baptized in Potsdam..

August 30.—An anti-Greek demonstration at Galatz, Rumania, results in the destruction of a number of Greek shops and the storming of the Russian Consulate.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British Premier, dies at Marienbad after a long illness.

Domestic.

August 24.—President Roosevelt indorses the forms of spelling advocated by the Simplified-Spelling Board and signifies his intention to use it in all his private and official correspondence.

New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and Ohio enter into a reciprocal agreement regarding the licensing of medical practitioners.

August 25.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation appealing for aid for the earthquake sufferers in Chile.

August 27.—The Standard Oil Company is indicted on ten bills, including 6,420 counts, by the two Chicago Federal Grand Juries for accepting rebates from railroads.

August 28.—The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia closes its doors, having failed, with liabilities of $10,000,000 said to have resulted from transactions by its president, Frank T. Hipple, who died recently.

The new Railroad-rate law goes into effect. Officials of many roads appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to urge extension of time for the filing of rate schedules.

August 29.—William J. Bryan is warmly welcomed in New York upon his arrival home from his trip around the world. He spends the night at the home of Lewis Nixon, on Staten Island.

President Roosevelt issues a proclamation declaring the new tariff with Spain operative on September 1, and giving the terms of the agreement.

August 30.—In a speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, William J. Bryan outlines a Democratic platform, asserting that the trusts form the paramount issue between the national parties.

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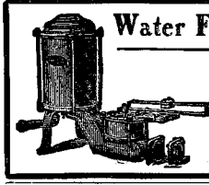

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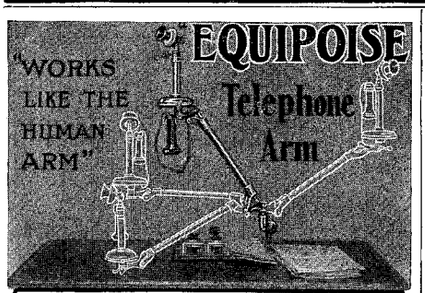

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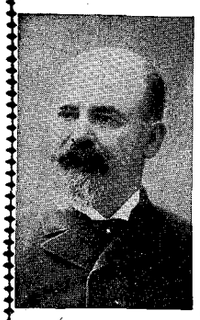

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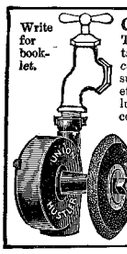

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. W. G.," Del Rio, Texas.—"(1) What is a *martinet?* (2) What are the names of the three rivers of hell? (3) Can you tell me anything of a cave the entering of which makes one despondent ever after? (4) How did eggs and rabbits become associated with Easter? (5) Which is the best English-Latin and Latin-English dictionary?"

(1) A martinet is a strict disciplinarian. The word is said to be derived from Martinet, a French general, who advocated the use of the bayonet in about 1669, and who is referred to by Voltaire in his "Siècle de Louis XIV." (2) The *five*, not three, rivers of hell are Acheron, Cocytus, Phlegethon, Lethe, and Styx. See Milton's "Paradise Lost," st. ii., r. 577, etc., for description of each. (3) Is it possible that you refer to the realms of hell described in Dante's "Inferno," over one of the portals of which are the words "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here"? We can not trace any cave such as you describe. (4) Because the egg contains the germ of life it was considered as a symbol of resurrection and a suitable offering to the pagan gods at the festivals of spring—spring representing the renewal of life. In Teutonic times buns as well as eggs were used at vernal festivals. The present custom has no signification with the Christian festival and is merely the survival of a pagan one. The connection of rabbits with Easter is, we believe, of Teutonic origin, and has been explained as derived from a legend in which a number of eggs were hidden in certain woods at Eastertide and children were sent to seek them. The eggs were found near-by a warren, and the rabbits, being disturbed, scampered away. From this incident the children believed that the Easter rabbit had laid the Easter egg. (5) Anthon's.

"H. I. B.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *acclimate*."

In pronouncing acclimated the emphatic accent should be placed on the second syllable ac-cla'ma"ted—the "ai" in the second syllable having the sound of ai in aisle.

"L. P.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the sentence 'She feels good' correct?"

Good signifies having qualities that are useful, or that can be made productive of comfort, satisfaction, or enjoyment, as a *good* view; *good* flour. The term should never be used for *well*. *Well* signifies having physical health, freedom from ailment. "She feels well" is correct.

"R. M. F.," Chatham, Va.—"What are the origin and meaning of the old superstition about St. Swithin's curse?' (2) Is the sentence 'I couldn't hardly hit that ball' correct? If not in what is it incorrect? (3) How is *Carnegie* pronounced?"

(1) St. Swithin was bishop of Winchester. When he died the monks wished to bury him in the minster, but he had ordered that his body be interred without the minster's precincts, under the sky. As the monks intended to disregard St. Swithin's order he brought about a heavy rainfall which began on July 15, the day set for his burial, and continued for forty days thereafter. The transfer of his body was delayed for forty days and it was believed that a rainy St. Swithin's day portended as many consecutive days of rainfall. (2) The sentence is not correct. Omit the "n't" after "could." As written, the sentence contains two negatives, which is not permissible; *hardly* being the equivalent of "almost not." Written 'I could hardly hit the ball," the sentence is correct. (3) Car-nay'gi.

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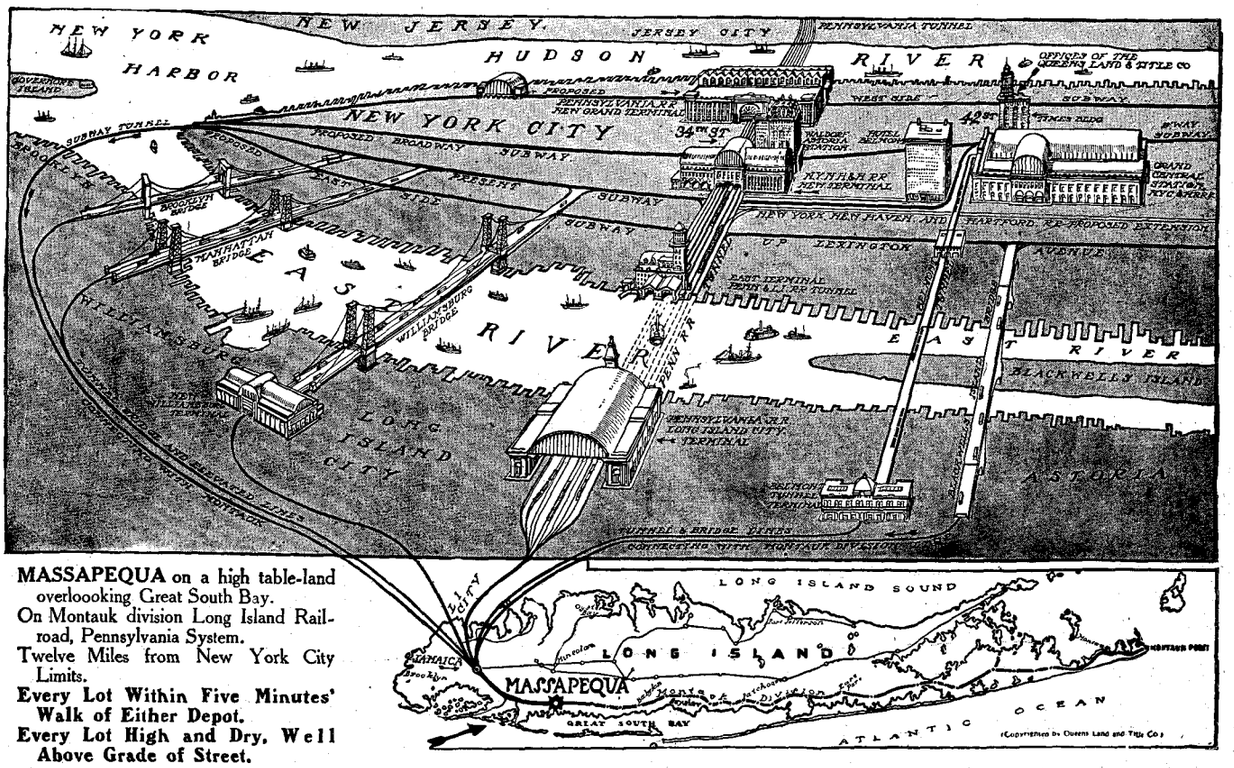

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